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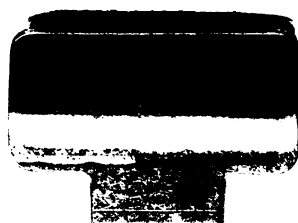
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—ITS—

Methods and Systems

—WITH—

VALUABLE STATISTICS.



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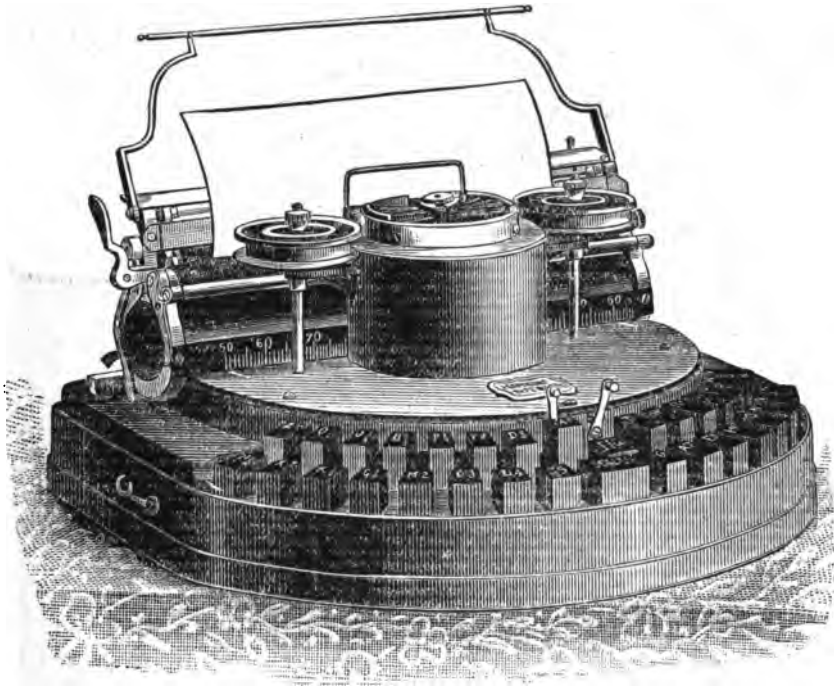
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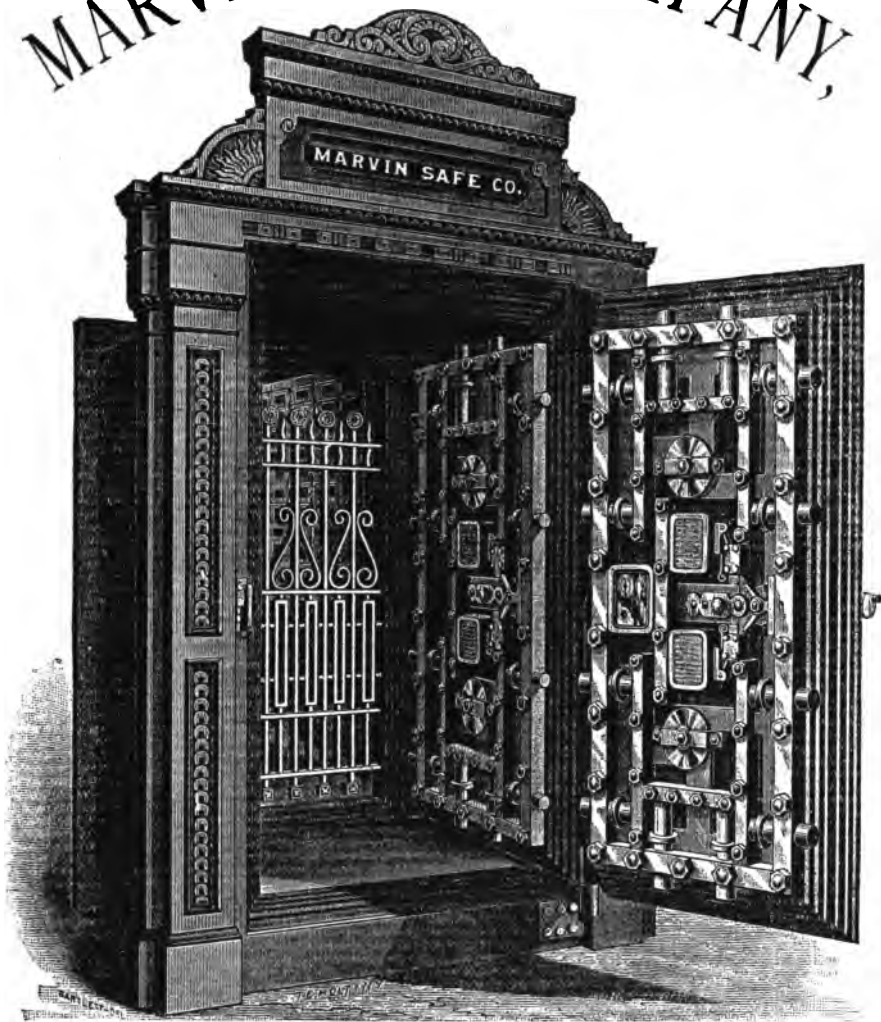
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Incorporated



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OVER 13,500 POLICIES WRITTEN.

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April 1st, 1888,

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MANAGER N.Y. Clearing House...

VICE PRESIDENT:

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SECRETARY:

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TREASURER:

F. J. BROWN.

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THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE
ITS
METHODS AND SYSTEMS,
AND A
DESCRIPTION OF THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE,
WITH
VALUABLE STATISTICS
AND OTHER
INFORMATION.

PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR & BONNELL,
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THIS BOOK
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO

WILLIAM A. CAMP,

MANAGER OF THE
NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE,

IN TOKEN OF THE ADMIRATION IN WHICH HIS FINANCIAL TALENTS
AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT FOR THE PAST NEARLY
ONE-THIRD OF A CENTURY, ARE HELD BY

THE COMPILER OF THIS WORK.

PREFACE.

In order to meet the demands on the part of the public for information as to the organization and workings of the Clearing House system in this country, and especially of the New York Clearing House, the author of this work has taken pains to procure all the reliable information in his power on the subject, with such other facts relating to statistics and finance, as he thought would add interest to it, and now presents it in pamphlet form.

The tabular statements and returns have been carefully compiled and form a valuable addition to financial literature. This work contains the Constitution of the New York Clearing House Association and the rules governing it, with tables showing its transactions since its organization in 1853, verified from the official returns. It also contains a history of the laws regulating legal holidays in this state and a description of the London Clearing House its systems and methods, all of which will prove entertaining and of value to those interested in finance.



W. A. Samp

MANAGER, NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

The Banner Loan Bank Note Co. Pres.

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THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

The Clearing House system was first established in London, England, in the latter part of the last century, and was introduced into this country by the establishment of the New York Clearing House Association, consisting at that time of fifty-five banks, with an aggregate capital of \$47,000,000, which was organized October 3d, 1853, and commenced its operations on the 11th of the same month.

The first proposition to establish a Clearing House in the City of New York, was made by the late Albert Gallatin, President of the National Bank, (now the Gallatin National Bank.) In a pamphlet, (pp. 124), entitled, "Suggestions on the Banks and Currency of the Several United States, in Reference to the Suspension of Specie Payments," published in the year 1841, occurs the following paragraphs, viz :

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"There is a measure which, though belonging to the administration of banks, rather than to legal enactments, is suggested on account of its great importance. Few regulations would be more useful in preventing dangerous expansions of discounts and issues on the part of the City banks, than a regular exchange of notes and checks, and an actual daily or semi-weekly payment of the balances. It must be recollected that it is by this process alone that a Bank of the United States has ever acted or been supposed to act as a regulator of the currency. Its action would not in that respect be wanted in any city, the banks of which would, by adopting the process, regulate themselves. It is one of the principal ingredients of the system of the banks of Scotland. The bankers of London, by the daily exchange of drafts at the Clearing House, reduce the ultimate balance to a very small sum, and that balance is immediately paid in notes of the Bank of England. The want of a similar arrangement among the banks of this city, produces relaxation, favors improper expansion, and is attended with serious inconvenience. The principal difficulty in the way of an arrangement for that purpose, is the want of a common medium other than specie, for effecting the payment of balances. These are daily fluctuating, and a perpetual drawing and redrawing of specie from and into the banks, is unpopular and inconvenient.

"In order to remedy this, it has been suggested that a general Cash Office might be established, in which each bank should place a sum in specie, proportionate to its capital, which would be carried to its credit in the

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books of the office. Each bank would be daily debited or credited in those books for the balance of its account with all the other banks. Each bank might at any time draw for specie on the office for the excess of its credit beyond its quota, and each bank should be obliged to replenish its quota whenever it was diminished one-half, or in any other proportion agreed upon.

"It may be that some similar arrangement might be made in every other *county*, or larger and convenient district of the State. It would not be necessary to establish there a general Cash Office. Each of the banks of Scotland has an agent at Edinborough and the balances are there settled twice a week, and paid generally by drafts on London. In the same manner, the balances due by the banks in each district might be paid by drafts on New York, or any other place agreed upon."

The above extracts contain a germ of the Clearing House system. They suggest the principal methods now in use, which have proved so advantageous, especially the certificates to be used in the settlements, the want of which was the principal difficulty in the way of a Clearing House at that time. The merit of removing this belongs to Mr. F. W. Edmunds, then Cashier, of the Mechanics Bank. A year before the organization of the Clearing House, he induced the Bank of America, the Merchants', the American Exchange, and the Metropolitan Banks to join the Mechanics Bank in making up an aggregate sum of one million dollars in coin, for which the last named institution issued its certificates. These were received by the other banks in payment of balances, and when the depositing banks were creditors they were entitled to a preference in their payment, and were thus saved the trouble of counting, and the risk and burden of carrying coin. These certificates were held as more desirable than coin, on account of the greater facility, expedition, and safety of their transfer. Mr. Edmunds was Chairman of the Committee, under whose direction the Clearing House was organized, his associates being Mr. James Punnett, Cashier, afterwards President of the Bank of America, and Mr. A. E. Silliman, Cashier, afterwards, President of the Merchants' Bank. The names of these gentlemen are inseparably connected with the origin and early history of the New York Clearing House. But to Mr. George Curtis, President of the Continental Bank, the author of its constitution, was conceded by the common voice of his associates, precedence as regards intelligence and ability in regulating and administering its powers. Though not publicly connected with the first movements in favor of its establishment, he made it the subject of attentive study and prepared a plan for its organization at a very early

period. His personal influence was particularly exerted in removing objections and bringing the discordant elements of the Association into harmony with its general purpose. Like Mr. Gallatin, he appreciated from the outset, all the advantages that would accrue from it to our financial system; and he was unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Committee on Suspensions, whose duty it was to take cognizance of all short comings on the part of the different banks. At that time this was the least popular, most important and critical post in the Association. It exposed them to the jealousy of the weaker members on one hand, and to censure, for a dangerous indulgence on the other, but they exercised their powers with such justice and impartiality, that no instance of appeal from their judgment is on record.

Several meetings were held, and finally, at one of Bank officers on August 23, 1853, at which thirty-eight (38) Banks were represented, a Committee on Organization was appointed viz:

F. W. Edmunds, Cashier Mechanics' Bank.
 James Punnett, Cashier Bank of America.
 A. E. Silliman, Cashier Merchants' Bank.
 J. L. Everitt, Cashier Broadway Bank.
 -Richard Berry, Cashier Tradesmen's Bank.
 R. S. Oakley, as Secretary.

They reported a plan for simplifying the system of making exchanges and settling daily balances between the banks, and recommended the securing of a suitable room, near, or on Wall street for the purposes of the Association. On October 3, 1853, they reported a plan, and secured a Clearing Room at 14 Wall street, and on Oct. 11, 1853, the first exchanges were made.

By this Committee, Mr. Geo. D. Lyman, then Teller in the Bank of North America, was appointed Manager, and Mr. J. C. Hallock, Assistant Manager. Both of these gentlemen had plans for a Clearing House, each claiming it as original with him (notwithstanding the publication in 1841, of suggestions by Mr. James Gallatin, then President of the National Bank and the fact that the London Clearing House had been established years before. The committee used such of their details as were in the premises practical at that time.

Mr. Lyman continued Manager until 1864, when he was succeeded by the present Manager, Mr. William A. Camp, who for seven years previous had been Assistant Manager.

Mr. J. C. Hallock continued as Assistant Manager for less than one year, Mr. Jacob Stout succeeding him for three years, he in turn being succeeded by Mr. Camp.

The functions of the Clearing House are manifold.
 Each member of the Clearing House Association, in

its daily routine of business, receives a large number of items, consisting of checks, drafts, etc., on other banks. When the business of the day is ended, these items are due to them in various sums by other banks, and in like manner the bank itself is debtor to other banks. Before the establishment of the Clearing House, each bank found it necessary every morning, to make up its accounts with every other bank, and to send its messenger to present the bills, checks, drafts, and other items held by it to the bank for payment. The indebtedness was adjusted by payment in gold and bank notes. These becoming laborious as the amounts increased, and being attended with much risk and complication, were afterward settled weekly instead of daily. This was obviated by the Clearing House system, through which the settlements are now simultaneously, and almost instantly effected, the banks settling daily with each other, without delay or loss. The Clearing House is situated at No. 14 Pine street, the property being owned by the Associated Banks.

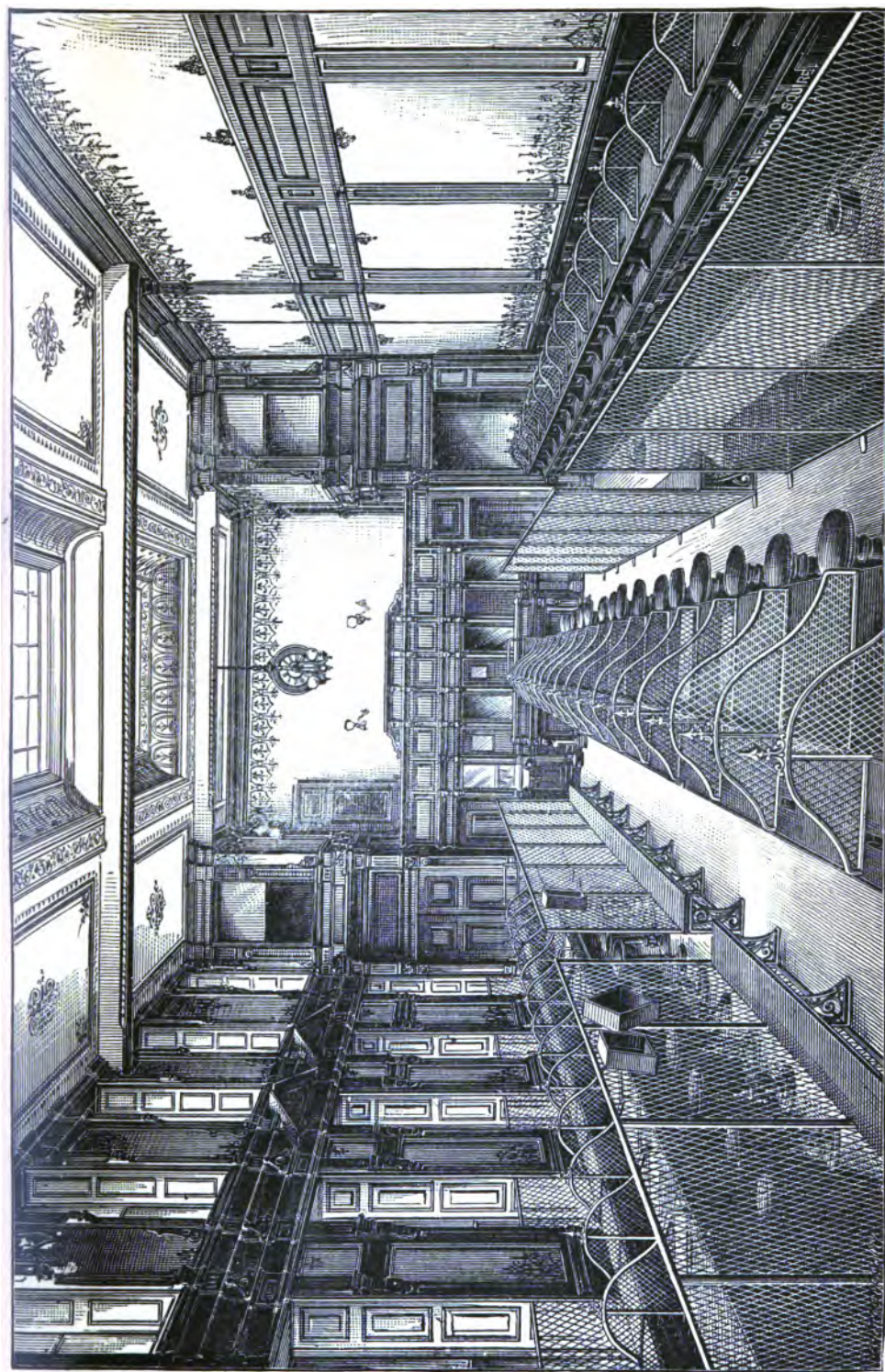
The operation of Clearing is performed in a large well-lighted hall. [See illustration].

Each bank member of the association sends daily to the Clearing House two clerks, one designated as delivery clerk, the other as settling clerk, the delivery clerk to distribute the exchanges, and the settling clerk to receive the exchanges from the delivery clerks. They assemble a little before ten o'clock, at which hour (promptly) the operation of clearing begins.

Upon the entry of the settling clerk, he furnishes the Manager with a credit ticket, showing the amount of exchanges brought by his bank.

No 25. New York Clearing House.
Oct. 1st, 1887.
Credit NAT'L BROADWAY BANK, \$1,446,815 90
J. E. Smith, *Settling Clerk.*

At ten o'clock the manager takes his position on the platform with his Assistant Manager and staff, one of whom is a Proof Clerk, who has a Proof Sheet (see pp. 8-9), upon which he enters the Credit Tickets (the third column). After the exchanges are made, each Settling Clerk sends the result of the exchanges of his bank on tickets called Debit Tickets, to the Proof Clerk, who enters them on his sheet. After footing the totals of the Proof Sheet the amount brought (Credit Tickets), and the amount received (Debit Tickets), should be the same and the resulting balances should also prove. In case of a difference, it is announced by the Manager, and the Settling Clerks revise their work, and when errors are dis-



CLEARING ROOM OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

covered, a Correction Ticket is sent to the Proof Clerk, who corrects the amount against the bank making the error, when the proof is announced.

At the tap of a gong, the Settling Clerks occupy their respective desks, with their settling sheets before them, upon which, opposite the names of the various banks of the association, is entered the amounts brought in exchanges against each bank. The Delivery Clerks with the exchanges in boxes arranged in consecutive order for delivery, in front of their desks, have a receipt list (or as it is termed, Delivery Clerk's Statement), with the amount of exchanges opposite the name of each bank set down in order of delivery.

The manager upon the first stroke of the gong, surveys the assembled clerks to see that all are present. The second stroke is a signal for the clearings to begin.

Each Delivery Clerk advances to the next desk at which he delivers the exchanges and receipt list; each Settling Clerk upon receipt of the exchange, receipts for it, and enters it on his settling sheet opposite the name of the bank from which he received it; thus the exchanging continues until every bank has been visited, and the Delivery Clerk has returned to the desk occupied by his bank. While he was making his round, his bank has been visited by every other Delivery Clerk. In about (10) ten minutes the exchanges are made, bringing each Delivery Clerk back to the standing point opposite his own desk; his statement, signed by every Settling Clerk, is a voucher to his bank that he has delivered all the exchanges he has brought to the Clearing House.

In about (10) ten minutes the exchanges have been made, and the Settling Clerk has entered on his settling sheet, opposite the name of the banks, the various exchanges he has received, thus having a record on his sheet, of the amount brought, and the amount received from each bank. There is no part of the Clearing House routine that exhibits such striking results in economy and safety, compared with the old plan of exchange. By this movement of ten minutes, over four thousand packages of Checks have been distributed and receipted for by a method that almost excludes possibility of loss or error. The same work on the old plan occupied each Messenger or Delivery Clerk many hours each day and was attended by great risks in going from one bank to another. The Delivery Clerk now receives the exchanges left at his desk from the other banks, counts the number of packages, and compares them with the Settling Clerk's sheet, and if correct takes them to his bank; the Settling Clerk remains to make proofs; he foots up the aggregate he has received from the various banks, and then makes a ticket called Debit Ticket, which is sent to the Proof

Clerk on the platform who has already entered on his sheet (the Clearing House Proof), the first amount from the credit ticket opposite the name of the bank, thus making the aggregate amount of all the exchanges brought to the Clearing House.

No. 25.		New York Clearing House.	
October 1st, 1887.			
Debit NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,			
		Amount received, \$748,078 34.	
Credit	“	“	Brought \$1,446,815 90.
\$————— Debit balance due Clearing House			
Cr. bal. due NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.		\$698,737 56.	56 1/8
<i>Settling Clerk.</i>			

The Debit Tickets are entered as they are sent up to the Proof Clerk with the amounts brought and received; also the Debit or Credit as the case may be; thus when all the Debit Tickets are received by the Proof Clerk on the platform the amount brought and the amount received should correspond, as well as the balances. See proof sheet (pp. 12-13.)

While the proof is in progress, each bank has received a small ticket from every other bank, with the amount of exchanges delivered to it, to check back by—as the exchanges have gone to the bank.

No. 6.
BANK OF AMERICA
From No. 25,
NATIONAL BROADWAY
BANK.
\$—————

This ticket ought to correct all errors in entry; thus if any Settling Clerk copies a wrong amount from his exchanges, the clerk by this ticket discovers the mistake by comparison with the original entry made on the settling sheet at the time of delivery, and *vice-versa*. So perfect is this system of alternate revision, that an absolute proof is always made.

The general proof is an agreement in the aggregate of the amount brought and received, the Debit and Credit Balances being the same.

The differences are generally announced in about half an hour, as proof is seldom struck at first. Various ways are used to detect errors, such as “exchange sheets to the right, or left for examination of footings, and other methods are resorted to for the detection of mistakes, according to the nature of the difference, and in cases of apparent error in entry, the amounts are called off.

If proof is made inside of forty-five minutes from the

time of beginning to exchange, no fine is imposed, and the proof is announced—but if more than that time is occupied by errors etc., the bank or banks causing the delay are fined.

SCALE OF FINES.

Forty-five minutes from the hour of commencing, viz. 10 o'clock, A. M., will be allowed for a Proof.

For all errors, remaining undiscovered at 11.15 A. M., the fines will be doubled, and at 12 M., quadrupled.

-
- 1st.—All errors on the Credit side of the Settling Clerks' statement (i. e. in the amount brought) whether of footing or entry, and all errors causing disagreement between the credit entries, the check tickets, and the exchange slips—each, - - - - 3 00
 - 2d.—Errors in making the Debit (i. e. amount received) entries. each - - - - 2 00
 - 3d.—Errors in the Tickets reported to the Clearing House, causing disagreement between the balances and aggregate—each - - - 2 00
 - 4th.—Errors in footing the amount received - - - 1 00
 - 5th.—Disorderly conduct of Clerk or Delivery Clerk, at the Clearing House ; or disregard of the Manager's instructions—each offence - 2 00
 - 6th.—Clerk or Delivery Clerk failing to attend punctually, with statements and tickets complete, at the morning exchanges—each - - 2 00
 - 7th.—Debtor Banks, failing to appear to pay their balances before 1:30, P. M. - - - - 3 00
 - 8th.—Errors in delivery or receipt of exchanges—each - - - - - 1 00

Clerks will be required to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, to be attentive to their duties, and to remain at their desks, while the proof is being made, and until it is announced. Loud conversation, or anything tending to create disturbance or confusion, will not be permitted.

Extract from the Constitution of the Clearing House.

SECTION 10. The Manager, under control of the Clearing House Committee, shall have immediate charge of all business at the Clearing House so far as relates to the manner in which it shall be transacted; and the Clerks of the establishment, as well as the Settling Clerks and Porters of the several associated Banks, while at the Clearing House shall be under his direction

New York Clearing House Proof, October 1st, 1887.

No.	BANKS.	DUE CLEARING HOUSE.	BANKS. DR.	BANKS. CR.	DUE BANKS.
1.	Bank of New York National Banking Association.	378,681 89	10,235,874 48	9,857,192 59	1
2.	Manhattan Company.	.....	7,494,330 05	7,535,548 16	2
3.	Mechanics' National Bank.	.....	2,724,144 49	2,771,699 57	3
4.	Mechanics' National Bank.	.....	2,093,405 14	2,102,470 73	4
5.	Union National Bank.	.....	5,103,597 77	5,140,549 71	5
6.	Bank of America.	120,281 90	3,422,114 61	3,302,132 81	6
7.	Phoenix National.	.....	702,227 06	904,594 57	7
8.	National City Bank.	226,506 06	3,857,247 89	3,630,741 83	8
9.	Tradesmen's National Bank.	28,498 76	508,280 74	479,781 98	9
10.	Fulton National Bank.	.....	111,276 89	123,917 72	10
11.	Chemical National Bank.	497,228 61	4,162,429 71	3,665,201 10	11
12.	Merchants' Exchange National Bank.	117,896 61	601,471 19	489,574 58	12
13.	Gallatin National Bank.	275,838 64	4,115,017 85	3,839,179 21	13
14.	National Butcher's and Drover's Bank.	.....	98,162 03	104,158 27	14
15.	Mechanic's and Trader's Bank.	3,008 80	53,767 86	50,759 06	15
16.	Greenwich Bank.	11,964 30	51,050 47	39,086 17	16
17.	Leather Manufacturer's National Bank.	.....	335,709 04	550,480 27	17
18.	Seventh Ward National Bank.	58,308 09	173,025 63	114,717 54	18
19.	Bank of the State of New York.	257,712 73	11,871,931 45	11,613,318 72	19
20.	American Exchange National Bank.	250,606 04	5,049,225 77	4,792,619 73	20
21.	National Bank of Commerce.	.....	5,427,148 33	5,883,935 95	21
22.	National Broadway Bank.	.....	748,078 34	1,446,815 90	22
23.	Mercantile National Bank.	425,380 53	1,335,345 06	909,694 53	23
24.	Pacific Bank.	.....	228,531 70	297,069 78	24
25.	National Bank of the Republic.	.....	1,426,557 54	1,787,247 32	25
26.	Chatham National Bank.	102,422 05	773,432 04	671,009 99	26
27.	People's Bank.	70,993 57	154,409 02	83,475 45	27
28.	Bank of North America.	93,886 52	3,951,148 24	3,857,201 72	28
29.	Hanover National Bank.	.....	2,038,535 69	2,262,758 54	29
30.	Irving National Bank.	.....	451,562 78	528,061 42	30
31.	National Citizens' Bank.	24,174 43	207,788 80	183,614 37	31
32.	Nassau Bank.	.....	394,118 67	450,207 37	32
33.	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
34.	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
35.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36.	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
37.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
38.	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
39.	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
40.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

Proof Sheet—Continued.

42.—Market National Bank.....	62,444 88	394,719 60	332,274 72	.....	42
43.—St. Nicholas Bank of New York.....	51,534 06	2,803,242 08	2,751,708 02	.....	43
44.—National Shoe and Leather Bank.....	79,338 40	428,936 35	349,597 95	.....	44
45.—Corn Exchange Bank.....	108,235 01	1,610,675 37	1,788,238 09	177,562 72	45
46.—Continental National Bank.....	.....	3,842,551 38	3,734,316 37	.....	46
47.—Oriental Bank.....	.....	124,274 32	207,426 72	83,152 40	47
48.—Importer's & Trader's National Bank.....	245,145 29	8,428,331 07	8,183,185 78	.....	48
49.—National Park Bank.....	152,306 04	4,188,266 50	4,035,900 46	.....	49
50.—North River Bank.....	19,199 59	228,741 89	299,542 30	.....	50
51.—East River National Bank.....	.....	66,397 00	95,928 73	29,531 73	51
52.—Fourth National Bank.....	367,649 34	8,066,262 58	7,668,613 24	.....	52
53.—Central National Bank.....	121,326 55	1,474,156 95	1,352,830 40	.....	53
54.—Second National Bank.....	.....	866,543 37	922,600 68	6,797 04	54
55.—First National Bank.....	.....	111,948 93	118,745 97	56,057 31	55
56.—Third National Bank.....	25,499 59	3,633,722 32	4,321,561 12	687,838 80	56
57.—New York National Exchange Bank.....	.....	1,307,390 74	1,341,891 15	.....	57
58.—Bowery National Bank.....	.....	144,853 39	222,886 99	78,033 60	58
59.—New York County National Bank.....	.....	185,354 75	279,557 21	94,202 46	59
60.—German-American Bank.....	7,691 26	228,150 57	210,459 31	.....	60
61.—Chase National Bank.....	.....	2,263,289 23	2,320,123 44	56,834 21	61
62.—Assistant Treasurer United States at New York.....	.....	414,678 67	528,430 89	113,752 22	62
63.—Fifth Avenue Bank.....	62,015 11	508,115 02	446,119 91	.....	63
64.—German Exchange Bank.....	.....	140,281 50	177,956 22	47,668 82	64
65.—Germania Bank.....	.....	147,952 97	251,678 48	80,348 15	65
66.—United States National Bank.....	.....	734,858 67	741,841 43	15,504 10	66
67.—Lincoln National Bank.....	7,126 08	306,350 78	299,224 70	6,962 76	67
68.—Garfield National Bank.....	.....	48,795 53	68,007 05	.....	68
69.—Fifth National Bank.....	.....	85,561 89	94,297 80	19,241 52	69
70.—Bank of the Metropolis.....	.....	237,029 34	420,446 46	8,735 91	70
71.—West Side Bank.....	.....	157,745 76	183,637 77	183,417 12	71
72.—Seaboard Bank.....	42,301 04	1,641,922 90	1,599,621 86	25,891 01	72
73.—Sixth National Bank.....	.....	55,321 40	71,731 43	.....	73
74.—.....	4,301,201 77	124,993,869 38	124,993,869 38	16,410 03	74
75.—.....	.....	.....	.....	4,301,201 77	75

The Clearing House Proof exhibits in one view the total amount of the exchanges, received from each bank, the amount taken away by each, the balance due to or from each, and the totals.

The column on the left hand of the Clearing House Proof shows the balance due from each debtor bank to the Clearing House. This amount is paid to the Clearing House in Gold or Legal Tender notes before 1:30 P.M., for which the debit banks receive a receipt,

No. 14. New York Clearing House,

Oct. 1st, 1887.

*Received from the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
Two Hundred Seventy Five Thousand, Eight Hundred
Ninty Eight and 64—100 Dollars, in full for balance
due the Associated Banks.*

JOHN P. RITTER,
Assistant Manager.

\$275,898 64-100.

and at 1.30 P. M. (or as soon as proof is made of the money paid in by the debit banks) the creditor banks receive their balance due to them, for which they give a receipt in a book of suitable form for that purpose. By three o'clock the settlements of the transactions are completed, and it is only for the period of, say, two hours and a half, that the Clearing House has any actual money in its possession, and then simply as trustee, receiving from one to pay another. In case of the default on the part of any debit bank to pay its balance, reclamation drafts are drawn by the manager upon the banks who created such indebtedness on the part of said defaulting bank in proportion to their amount of said debt. To avoid the daily risk and expense attending the movement of coin in settlement of balances the association constituted the Bank of America as a common coin depository for the associated banks, to hold in trust and to issue certificates for such sums of gold as the other banks might place therein, and special safes in fire and burglar-proof vaults were constructed by the bank for that purpose. The following is the form of the certificate issued by the Bank of America:

No. — **The New York Clearing House Association.** \$ —
New York, — 18 —
This Certifies, that there have been deposited in
THE BANK OF AMERICA OF NEW YORK,
by the — ten (or five) thousand dollars in United States Gold
Coin, to be held as a special deposit, payable in said coin on
demand, to any bank member of the Clearing House Association
only, on presentation of this Certificate, endorsed by the bank
demanding payment of the same,
Certified by The Bank of America, New York Clearing House Association,
By — By —
Cashier. Chairman Clearing House Committee.
This Certificate issued for Clearing House purposes only.

These certificates are issued in amounts of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 each at the option of the depositing bank. They are numbered, registered and countersigned on the back by the Manager of the Clearing House, and the general bookkeeper of the Bank of America, and signed by the Chairman of the Clearing House Committee and the Cashier of the Bank of America. When they are paid to the Clearing House they are endorsed by the bank to whom issued, and stamped payable to any bank member of the association. They are valid only in the Clearing House settlements or directly between the associated banks, and are counted as part of their legal reserve.

The Clearing House is not responsible for any errors, over drafts, or other irregularities that may occur in the Exchanges. These are corrected by the banks directly between themselves. Reclamation for differences, resulting from errors in entries on exchange slips, etc., are also corrected in the same manner.

Rules of the Clearing House Association.

- 1st.—RETURN OF CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., for informality, not good, mis-sent, guarantee of endorsement, or for any other cause, should be made before THREE O'CLOCK, of the same day.
- 2nd.—RECLAMATION FOR ERRORS of any kind, in packages of LEGAL TENDER NOTES from the Clearing House, in settlement of Balances, should be made before ONE O'CLOCK, on the following day.
- 3rd.—IN NO CASE SHOULD CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., BE RETURNED THROUGH THE EXCHANGES, except for informality or endorsement, and then, in each case, they should be certified, and the amount limited to \$5,000 to each Bank.
- 4th.—IN CASE OF A MISSING ITEM in an exchange, the claim should be made at once, by returning the entire exchange, with a memorandum stating the nature of the claim.
- 5th.—PACKAGES CONTAINING LEGAL TENDER NOTES, to be used in payment of Balances at the Clearing House, should be made up in even amounts of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and \$20,000 each and all Notes of a smaller denomination than \$500 should be put in packages of not over \$5,000. All packages should be sealed and distinctly marked with the name of the Bank, the amount and date.
- 6th.—DEBIT BANKS should avoid as much as possible, postponing the payments of balances to a late hour, as it sometimes causes serious delay in making up and paying the Creditor Banks, at the Clearing House.

The capital, exchanges, balances, with average daily exchanges and balances of the associated banks of the City of New York from 1854 to 1887.

Year. Ending Sept. 30.	No. of Banks.	EXCHANGES. Amt. brought to C. H.	BALANCES. Paid in Money.	AVERAGE Daily Exch.	AVERAGE Daily Balances.
1854	50	\$5,750,455,987.08	\$297,411,493.69	\$19,104,504.94	\$288,078.06
1855	48	5,362,912,098.38	286,694,137.14	17,412,052.27	940,565.38
1856	50	6,906,213,328.47	334,714,489.33	22,278,107.51	1,079,724.16
1857	50	8,333,226,718.06	365,315,901.89	26,968,571.26	1,182,245.64
1858	46	4,756,694,386.09	314,238,910.60	15,898,785.88	1,016,954.40
1859	47	6,448,005,956.01	363,984,682.56	20,867,333.19	1,177,943.96
1860	50	7,231,143,056.69	380,693,438.37	23,401,757.47	1,232,017.60
1861	50	5,915,742,758.05	353,983,944.41	19,299,520.38	1,151,067.77
1862	50	6,871,443,591.20	415,530,331.46	22,237,681.53	1,344,738.35
1863	50	14,867,597,848.90	677,926,482.61	48,428,657.49	2,207,252.39
1864	49	24,007,196,655.92	885,719,204.93	77,984,455.20	2,866,405.19
1865	55	26,032,384,841.89	1,035,765,107.68	84,796,040.20	3,373,827.71
1866	58	28,717,146,914.09	1,066,135,106.35	93,541,195.16	3,472,752.79
1867	58	28,675,159,472.20	1,144,963,451.15	93,101,167.11	3,717,413.80
1868	59	28,484,288,636.92	1,125,455,236.88	82,182,163.87	3,642,249.95
1869	59	37,407,028,986.55	1,120,918,307.87	121,451,322.81	3,637,367.10
1870	61	27,804,539,405.75	1,036,484,821.79	90,274,478.59	3,365,210.46
1871	62	29,300,986,682.21	1,209,721,029.47	95,133,073.64	3,927,685.65
1872	61	33,844,389,568.39	1,428,582,707.53	109,884,316.78	4,636,255.54
1873	59	35,461,052,825.70	1,474,508,024.95	115,885,793.59	4,818,653.67
1874	59	22,855,927,636.26	1,286,753,176.12	74,692,573.97	4,205,075.73
1875	59	25,061,237,902.09	1,406,608,776.68	81,866,470.29	4,903,296.65
1876	59	21,597,274,247.04	1,295,042,028.82	70,849,427.51	4,218,577.94
1877	58	29,298,243,701.09	1,373,996,301.68	76,358,176.96	4,504,905.90
1878	57	22,508,438,441.75	1,307,843,857.24	78,785,746.54	4,273,969.53
1879	59	25,178,770,690.50	1,400,111,062.86	82,015,539.38	4,590,622.35
1880	57	37,182,128,621.09	1,516,538,631.29	121,510,224.25	4,956,008.60
1881	60	48,565,818,212.31	1,778,018,161.58	159,232,190.86	5,523,090.36
1882	61	46,552,846,161.34	1,595,000,245.27	151,337,935.38	5,138,440.54
1883	63	40,293,165,267.95	1,568,983,196.15	132,543,306.76	5,161,128.93
1884	61	34,092,037,337.78	1,524,030,993.93	111,048,981.55	4,967,201.93
1885	64	25,250,791,439.90	1,295,355,251.89	82,789,480.38	4,247,069.39
1886	64	33,374,682,216.48	1,519,565,385.22	109,067,588.94	4,965,896.95
1887	64	34,872,848,785.90	1,509,626,324.77	114,337,509.13	5,146,315.82

Total Exchanges since organization, October 11th, 1853, . . . \$812,942,769,869.41
 Total Balances since organization, October 11th, 1853, . . . 35,758,618,203.76
 Total Transactions for 34 years, . . . 848,701,388,073.17

TOTAL EXCHANGES.

The amount brought to Clearing House since organization of New York Clearing House, October 11th, 1853 (34 years) . . . \$812,942,769,869.41
 Balance resulting for same time . . . 35,758,618,203.76
 Total transactions for same time . . . 848,701,388,073.17

But few can comprehend the magnitude of the above sum. A simple suggestion of the manager will convey, perhaps, an idea of this enormous amount: "If Adam, when he was created, according to the Bible history, say (5885 years ago), had lived to the present time, and had continuously, night and day, counted every minute of the time to October 1, 1887, he must have counted at the rate of over 251 per minute, to have aggregated the above amount."

The largest transactions for any one day since the organization were on Feb. 28, 1881, amounting to \$295,822,422.37
 The smallest transaction for any one day since organization were on Oct. 30, 1857, amounting to 8,357,394.82
 The greatest balance resulting from any one day's transactions was on July 2, 1879, amounting to 12,505,134.54
 The least balance resulting from any one day's transactions was on Oct. 30, 1857, amounting to 489,720.32
 The greatest amount of exchanges brought to the Clearing House by any one bank was on Feb. 28, 1881 . . . 31,772,391.45
 The greatest amount of exchanges taken away from Clearing House by any one bank was Feb. 28, 1881 . . . 31,512,015.47
 The greatest balance paid to the Clearing House by any one bank was Nov. 17, 1868 . . . 10,585,471.31
 The greatest balance paid by the Clearing House by any one bank was on April 5, 1872 . . . 4,774,039.59
 The least balance paid by the Clearing House to any one bank was on Dec. 16, 1873, amounting to 10 cents.
 The least balance paid to the Clearing House by any one bank was Sept. 22, 1862, amounting to 1 cent.

To enter into the vast detail of routine would occupy more space than is at our disposal, but we give a few items for consideration and thought as to the magnitude of its business. It is worthy of remark that those immense transactions have been made without a loss of any nature, or difference in the book or accounts. To the manager, Mr. William A. Camp, is due the credit for the perfect system that has for more than a quarter of a century, and still prevails in all the details of this vast work.

There are now (January, 1888) (46) forty-six National Banks in the City of New York with \$48,850,000.00 capital and \$40,498,600.00 surplus; net deposits, \$344,983,900.00; loans and discounts, \$267,669,000.00, also 33 State Banks with \$15,062,700.00 capital and \$9,009,000.00 surplus; net deposits, \$81,155,400.00 and loans \$75,299,900.00.

The whole number of banks in the city of New York is (79) seventy-nine (National and State) with aggregate capital and surplus \$113,420,300.00, net deposits, \$426,139,300, and loans and discounts \$322,968,900.00.

From the resumption of specie payments in 1879 to Oct. 1, 1880, \$340,598,000.00 in gold coin have been paid in the balances, weighing about 559 tons of 2,240 lbs.; in the year ending Oct. 1, 1884, there was paid \$372,419,000.00 in gold coin, weighing about 617 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; in the year to Oct. 1, 1882, \$250,550,000.00 gold coin, weighing about 424 tons. Since Oct. 4, 1882, the Government has issued U. S. gold certificates, and little or no gold coin is now used in the settlement of daily balances.

The largest amount of gold coin received in any one day since organization, in settlement of balances, was on the 11th of November, 1879, viz.: \$8,315,000, weighing about 15½ tons of 2,000 lbs.

The following shows the reserve and the total surplus of
the Associated Banks of the City of New York in 1887,
and surplus compared with the corresponding periods
in 1886 and 1885.

Week ended	1887. Reserve.	1887. Surplus.	1886. Surplus.	1885. Surplus.
Jannary—	\$	\$	\$	\$
8....	107,321,400	14,786,675	28,350,400	47,644,375
15....	112,158,700	18,611,800	33,015,950	51,148,775
22....	113,811,600	18,796,375	35,113,525	52,113,025
29....	118,038,900	22,298,450	36,156,425	53,870,975
Feb. 5....	117,630,400	20,471,750	35,013,575	54,935,125
12....	116,802,400	18,609,600	34,468,000	51,611,075
19....	113,423,900	15,479,200	31,700,875	49,712,850
26....	108,258,700	11,393,000	25,937,775	49,120,650
Mar. 5....	105,419,500	9,088,050	23,073,400	47,385,100
12....	104,043,600	7,998,350	20,614,050	47,092,550
19....	102,871,500	7,335,350	17,412,800	47,923,350
26....	99,862,400	6,186,850	12,794,650	48,421,725
Apr. 2....	97,483,500	4,379,825	11,991,400	47,125,850
9....	98,398,300	4,115,575	15,555,875	48,495,125
16....	98,606,000	4,488,650	14,722,650	50,393,575
23....	99,456,100	6,660,800	13,323,550	52,142,425
30....	100,061,400	7,139,925	12,025,850	55,140,650
May 7....	98,880,900	4,522,600	11,113,525	55,300,725
14....	98,097,000	4,161,450	12,497,073	57,416,050
21....	98,321,200	4,657,200	13,801,175	59,812,075
28....	98,644,800	5,779,600	13,830,600	60,768,925
June 4....	97,154,500	4,327,725	12,067,975	60,017,725
11....	97,161,500	4,420,050	14,652,975	61,979,925
18....	95,634,500	3,345,900	14,354,275	63,394,425
July 2....	95,421,400	3,651,075	11,021,450	64,607,900
9....	98,604,200	6,352,450	13,161,500	63,900,725
16....	100,030,300	7,926,100	13,610,925	64,573,475
23....	99,585,200	8,497,325	14,270,200	64,343,175
30....	98,572,400	8,130,975	12,878,725	64,724,100
Aug. 6....	96,727,900	6,922,550	8,647,250	61,638,475
13....	92,919,600	4,733,625	7,212,225	59,555,875
20....	91,966,400	4,265,675	6,738,875	58,341,475
27....	91,236,400	4,865,725	6,907,150	56,910,250
Sept. 3....	91,324,400	5,212,625	6,920,425	51,899,750
10....	89,863,700	4,154,325	7,634,075	49,800,900
17....	89,539,800	3,819,675	7,682,125	47,177,925
24....	91,300,700	5,816,725	9,079,875	44,931,000
Oct. 1....	95,473,600	9,017,100	5,963,925	41,499,200
8....	95,706,300	8,112,750	5,058,800	40,163,424
15....	96,074,000	7,260,200	4,618,950	36,553,500
22....	98,610,700	9,363,225	5,469,575	31,037,400
29....	100,428,800	11,962,175	6,398,675	28,432,000
Nov. 5....	99,417,400	9,786,550	6,632,900	25,452,600
12....	97,654,600	8,587,400	7,891,350	26,495,150
19....	95,931,500	7,488,000	9,930,000	27,389,175
26....	94,587,200	6,664,400	5,867,750	26,593,275
Dec. 3....	94,293,100	5,845,725	6,165,950	26,187,200
10....	94,133,600	6,207,200	4,080,500	28,558,300
17....	98,820,100	7,928,400	4,008,200	26,747,800
24....	96,998,000	9,036,400	7,232,200	24,712,650
31....	98,164,858	8,559,150		

The following shows the Reserve Surplus of the Associated Banks of the City of New York in 1884, and the surplus compared with the corresponding periods in 1883, 1882 and 1881.

Week ended	1884. Surplus.	1883. Surplus.	1882. Surplus.	1881. Surplus.
January—	\$	\$	\$	\$
6....	8,211,950	4,637,225	3,317,700	4,319,375
13....	14,151,575	7,780,700	7,253,350	8,954,400
20....	17,284,225	8,674,775	9,674,375	8,146,725
27....	19,478,775	10,007,575	9,101,850	7,923,925
Feb. 3....	19,298,375	7,840,050	6,381,825	6,826,900
10....	21,094,409	6,419,700	4,051,175	6,365,525
17....	20,010,800	3,674,825	1,072,225	3,807,275
24....	19,761,350	1,209,000	*1,433,075	*1,014 625
Mar. 3....	18,699,975	*2,314,775	*2,618,050	*427,350
10....	12,820,675	*5,166,150	687,825	417,400
17....	6,654,825	*5,770,875	3,153,300	2,310,300
24....	8,589,125	*5,455,075	3,338,100	1,706,775
31....	7,724,450	*4,097,450	1,720,950	1,447,650
April 7....	4,203,874	*3,701,000	811,650	2,205,175
14....	3,616,425	*289,350	4,956,150	4,042,626
21....	2,566,675	624,275	9,049,550	8,059,150
28....	2,419,800	895,200	10,895,600	11,440,025
May 5....	806,000	1,604,125	9,650,350	13,112,625
12....	4,455,450	5,003,825	8,172,950	14,317,200
19....	3,127,025	5,760,625	6,152,225	16,728,575
26....	*6,607,125	9,177,400	4,208,625	14,722,900
June 2....	*1,975,525	9,071,650	3,951,100	9,490,250
9....	1,341,500	9,069,175	5,135,325	8,805,300
16....	6,986,500	8,971,050	8,637,400	8,008,400
23....	10,025,075	8,982,900	9,381,250	9,274,400
30....	13,131,625	9,239,925	5,431,025	6,911,300
July 7....	16,302,800	6,664,150	8,303,325	6,552,050
14....	23,852,000	8,517,925	10,559,950	11,215,725
21....	28,408,275	9,589,325	8,098,900	10,078,700
28....	30,623,125	9,339,725	6,381,025	10,030,725
Aug. 4....	30,161,900	9,246,375	2,684,425	5,735,225
11....	31,146,600	9,333,675	3,832,300	2,087,500
18....	32,538,300	6,879,650	1,887,125	*717,700
25....	31,649,550	5,821,825	1,131,025	*2,568,025
Sept. 1....	31,100,375	6,224,025	*156,025	*1,020,100
8....	29,528,900	4,487,500	*1,882,275	971,050
15....	28,294,375	3,738,425	*1,011,975	454,125
22....	28,144,700	1,907,350	*2,271,825	1,462,275
29....	27,935,725	874,825	*2,087,425	*2,746,025
Oct. 6....	29,897,675	2,089,150	471,825	*3,333,275
13....	32,113,300	2,165,075	1,855,400	*2,522,875
20....	31,655,750	*17,225	2,788,750	1,907,275
27....	32,182,850	*307,550	1,597,900	4,710,800
Nov. 3....	31,271,450	687,475	*14,325	3,104,675
10....	34,185,475	1,740,775	3,024,950	2,972,575
17....	37,474,525	3,673,175	*878,675	2,453,575
24....	40,216,050	5,283,900	*2,071,200	971,100
Dec. 1....	42,267,175	6,198,975	1,480,075	*430,875
8....	42,297,450	4,670,750	5,103,250	*961,975
15....	42,252,500	5,256,575	6,079,925	*271,200
22....	40,686,625	6,894,750	5,272,175	1,543,300
29....	40,944,975	6,748,950	3,375,400	1,251,900

*Deficiency.

The following shows the average daily currency clearings of the Associated Banks of the City of New York by weeks in 1887, and at corresponding dates in 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883 and 1882, the last four years showing only the millions.

Week ended	1887.	1886.	1885 Mil. doll.	1884 Mil. doll.	1883 Mil. doll.	1882 Mil. doll.
Jan. 8	\$134,794,859	\$119,339,641	86	128	119	162
15	109,086,143	108,766,214	87	134	123	165
22	112,624,964	120,384,722	78	120	123	166
29	116,976,647	103,031,485	70	129	122	176
Feb. 5	111,378,737	129,489,409	83	130	143	128
12	119,846,774	119,116,993	85	124	132	147
19	106,326,918	113,911,641	78	125	130	138
26	99,078,161	114,079,896	85	112	127	181
Mar. 5	116,402,315	112,367,928	85	143	125	156
12	110,800,065	96,728,279	80	96	127	165
19	104,824,227	130,429,617	71	99	100	164
26	90,289,232	113,951,890	73	102	100	166
April 2	114,216,591	106,573,902	69	115	116	144
9	109,878,134	96,815,757	67	96	131	175
16	127,475,232	98,837,908	81	109	138	165
23	115,917,518	85,758,473	72	118	108	139
30	109,898,037	84,572,445	73	143	129	147
May 7	119,940,548	114,024,558	84	135	123	135
14	108,856,365	87,579,735	85	145	134	117
21	122,148,488	84,054,137	78	110	145	106
28	101,307,426	99,273,411	69	104	111	106
June 4	113,627,430	115,407,717	78	103	125	135
11	105,521,743	98,949,113	68	88	119	136
25	107,570,259	107,071,471	75	101	99	113
July 2	145,607,388	113,376,671	97	110	116	108
9	106,895,176	105,405,743	81	79	109	135
16	100,613,260	92,528,546	95	77	126	160
23	88,893,129	86,616,512	91	76	98	159
30	61,978,583	81,519,598	88	89	89	154
Aug. 6	116,241,955	93,135,049	78	84	96	142
13	85,798,398	102,051,760	82	77	144	141
20	84,251,283	102,253,810	90	73	107	123
27	86,518,802	86,086,361	73	76	107	131
Sept. 3	104,971,130	80,922,591	79	77	123	134
10	112,525,585	86,739,579	81	70	122	168
17	104,772,464	98,394,388	80	82	117	158
24	109,841,386	115,287,176	78	82	127	168
Oct. 1	95,952,954	124,088,851	95	92	127	187
8	112,700,249	138,451,138	109	88	139	167
15	119,816,135	129,021,175	117	86	153	174
22	123,758,575	122,431,000	138	101	151	143
29	107,931,754	104,249,607	115	76	136	165
Nov. 5	117,713,473	147,121,805	155	95	124	190
12	120,448,070	117,428,714	129	88	130	176
19	129,654,229	125,118,982	145	93	114	208
26	118,016,838	143,757,259	150	92	100	220
Dec. 3	121,600,394	150,984,285	124	98	133	162
10	108,642,007	143,458,550	125	93	125	167
17	108,742,297	165,589,361	135	93	133	185
24	91,432,747	120,963,706	127	82	125	128
31	98,164,858	—	—	—	—	—

The following shows the average daily currency clearings of the Associated Banks of the City of New York by weeks in 1881, and at corresponding dates in 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876 and 1875, the last six years showing only the millions.

Week ended	1881.	1880 Mil. doll.	1879 Mil. doll.	1878 Mil. doll.	1877 Mil. doll.	1876 Mil. doll.	1875 Mil. doll.
Jan. 7....	\$196,646,498	\$169	\$70	\$67	\$67	\$80	\$91
14....	196,649,717	131	81	68	70	74	83
21....	204,158,030	124	84	63	70	75	83
28...	159,243,245	129	101	56	76	66	72
Feb. 4...	173,732,652	120	82	57	74	74	90
11....	157,968,679	113	75	57	74	69	71
18....	184,249,804	132	86	57	77	74	72
25....	228,795,709	145	86	66	75	73	69
Mar. 4....	206,844,763	149	83	62	73	76	81
11....	170,151,327	137	66	67	65	66	84
18....	135,417,280	124	69	66	67	74	70
25....	129,144,117	107	66	60	56	58	70
April 1....	158,407,716	128	76	73	83	59	100
8....	135,839,080	135	70	63	73	64	81
15....	120,696,559	141	81	71	68	56	77
22....	163,043,897	120	83	69	69	63	74
29....	146,643,805	116	91	73	78	61	83
May 6....	190,746,131	131	98	60	72	69	85
13....	179,725,344	145	99	63	65	63	74
20....	202,107,943	126	88	58	64	57	85
27....	199,787,690	132	88	67	55	60	80
June 3....	183,878,361	128	78	62	67	67	96
10..	163,030,141	123	75	65	64	59	71
17....	169,869,182	103	76	60	61	54	73
24....	158,917,859	101	72	58	54	55	70
July 1....	152,454,099	118	86	70	57	61	79
8....	170,309,780	90	65	62	65	62	75
15....	140,802,813	93	80	58	66	54	65
22....	155,669,021	104	82	58	61	50	60
29....	155,464,721	97	82	69	65	49	65
Aug. 5....	141,181,269	107	93	59	56	56	60
12....	104,174,762	92	100	57	57	48	50
19....	137,581,892	80	80	55	70	49	53
26....	143,227,902	87	79	47	66	51	50
Sept. 2....	142,902,210	101	75	58	66	58	65
9....	127,981,596	104	84	55	63	61	58
16....	154,186,073	104	88	55	67	58	68
23....	128,900,383	95	98	61	69	59	67
30....	151,631,010	117	124	75	71	58	64
Oct. 7....	192,342,078	108	123	70	81	73	67
14....	162,620,453	115	133	80	79	68	69
21....	158,975,021	145	126	65	72	73	70
28....	146,854,041	131	144	81	76	66	74
Nov. 4....	170,313,693	173	154	81	71	76	95
11....	159,332,851	149	145	76	66	62	69
18....	148,719,951	145	157	67	69	66	69
25....	178,495,100	214	156	73	74	63	65
Dec. 2....	163,809,867	192	141	72	81	71	76
9....	158,722,594	156	120	63	71	66	70
16....	133,110,373	162	111	70	68	65	67
23....	—	161	117	65	64	69	71
30...	183,177,259	—	163	—	—	71	69

The following shows the average loans, deposits, specie and legal tenders reported by the New York Associated Banks by weeks in 1887 (cliphers omitted.)

Week ended.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	L. tenders.
Jan. 8....	\$348,479.3	\$370,138.9	\$85,509.2	\$21,812.2
15....	348,167.7	374,187.6	88,088.0	24,070.7
22....	351,448.2	380,060.9	89,798.5	24,013.1
29....	353,051.0	392,961.8	92,851.6	25,187.3
Feb. 5....	359,185.0	388,634.6	93,420.4	24,210.0
12....	365,586.7	392,771.2	93,531.8	23,270.6
19....	367,350.0	391,778.8	91,647.2	21,776.7
26....	368,413.5	387,462.8	87,068.8	21,189.9
March 5....	369,487.6	385,325.8	85,278.2	20,141.3
12....	369,501.0	384,181.0	84,100.7	19,942.9
19....	368,811.5	382,144.6	82,852.6	20,018.9
26....	365,403.0	374,702.2	79,602.7	20,259.7
April 2....	365,659.7	372,414.7	77,996.1	19,487.4
9....	370,917.5	377,130.9	79,408.8	18,989.5
16....	368,562.3	379,469.4	77,688.7	20,917.3
23....	362,712.2	371,181.2	77,670.1	21,786.0
30....	360,611.9	371,685.9	77,627.6	22,433.8
May 7....	365,420.3	376,633.2	76,850.1	21,830.8
14....	365,481.8	375,742.2	75,161.9	22,935.1
21....	365,843.6	374,656.0	74,439.0	23,882.2
28....	364,463.5	371,460.8	73,755.6	24,889.2
June 4....	365,231.7	371,307.1	72,499.9	24,654.6
11....	365,105.2	370,965.8	72,171.9	24,989.6
18....	366,373.8	372,347.1	73,013.0	24,690.4
25....	365,484.4	369,154.4	72,530.7	23,103.8
July 2....	363,553.3	367,081.3	73,288.2	22,133.2
9....	360,173.3	369,007.0	77,530.1	21,074.1
16....	358,487.3	368,416.8	77,757.8	22,272.5
23....	355,249.8	364,351.5	77,033.7	22,551.5
30....	355,294.8	361,765.7	75,645.0	22,924.4
Aug. 6....	356,137.5	359,221.4	73,973.6	22,754.3
13....	352,925.8	352,743.9	70,354.1	22,565.5
20....	350,710.7	347,214.9	68,816.9	22,252.5
27....	348,435.0	345,482.7	68,693.3	22,543.1
Sept. 3....	344,338.9	344,447.1	68,579.3	22,745.1
10....	347,442.9	342,837.5	68,120.4	21,743.3
17....	347,096.1	342,880.5	68,931.6	20,608.2
24....	346,428.8	341,935.9	70,521.9	20,778.8
Oct. 1....	344,795.4	345,826.0	75,144.8	20,328.8
8 ..	348,188.7	350,374.2	74,974.5	20,731.8
15....	351,842.7	355,255.2	74,559.5	21,514.5
22....	351,032.8	356,989.9	76,822.7	21,788.0
29....	350,196.3	357,866.5	78,816.6	22,612.2
Nov. 5....	352,360.6	358,763.4	77,086.7	22,390.7
12....	351,937.3	356,268.8	74,801.7	22,852.9
19....	352,168.7	353,774.0	71,710.8	24,220.7
26....	353,277.9	351,691.2	70,006.1	24,581.1
Dec. 3 ..	354,416.6	353,789.5	68,146.8	26,146.3
10....	352,943.6	351,705.6	68,359.6	25,774.0
17....	350,261.2	351,566.8	69,083.6	26,736.5
24....	350,409.5	351,846.4	70,332.8	26,665.2
31....	356,540.0	359,359.8	71,139.3	27,259.8

The following shows the average loans, deposits, specie and legal
tenders (ciphers omitted) reported by the New York Asso-
ciated Banks each week in 1886.

Week end.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	L. tenders,
Jan. 2....	\$339,909.8	\$376,959.3	\$89,721.1	\$28,808.2
9....	339,873.7	383,397.6	93,082.1	31,117.7
16....	339,345.9	380,902.6	97,072.2	33,419.4
23....	338,697.7	380,832.7	98,284.3	34,287.4
30....	337,934.7	389,954.7	100,212.7	33,432.4
Feb. 6....	339,392.6	390,564.9	99,147.2	33,507.0
13....	344,628.4	396,080.8	98,105.6	35,382.0
20....	348,163.8	395,094.1	97,006.7	33,467.7
27....	349,677.0	390,252.1	92,343.6	31,157.2
March 6....	354,539.9	393,299.6	89,732.6	31,665.7
13....	358,888.5	395,374.6	87,263.0	32,194.7
20....	359,685.3	391,437.2	84,169.1	31,103.0
27....	356,058.6	380,264.6	79,084.6	28,778.7
April 3....	349,806.6	370,838.0	78,459.8	26,241.1
10....	350,138.7	373,205.7	77,483.7	31,373.6
17....	350,567.7	376,753.8	76,612.1	32,229.0
24....	351,542.8	375,197.8	74,742.3	32,380.7
May 1....	351,298.4	372,801.8	72,976.6	32,249.7
8....	350,659.3	372,323.1	70,918.8	33,275.5
15....	347,334.3	368,220.5	69,804.5	34,747.7
22....	342,129.2	365,686.1	69,819.0	35,403.7
29....	341,540.5	365,242.0	69,516.8	35,624.3
June 5....	342,824.0	364,383.7	67,439.0	35,724.9
12....	343,609.1	367,523.3	66,512.6	40,021.2
19....	347,413.9	371,708.7	66,581.5	42,057.1
26....	351,086.5	375,828.1	65,013.4	43,297.9
July 3....	355,743.7	377,411.4	64,483.9	40,890.4
10....	355,004.2	379,142.2	65,693.1	42,253.9
17....	353,615.6	380,727.1	63,723.7	45,069.0
24....	353,804.0	378,812.0	63,978.0	44,995.2
31....	354,327.4	377,703.1	64,271.2	43,033.3
Aug. 7....	358,169.0	376,806.2	65,084.0	37,764.8
14....	355,075.1	369,263.9	65,369.1	34,159.1
21....	348,057.6	358,121.3	66,165.9	30,103.3
28....	342,333.2	349,393.0	68,582.1	25,673.3
Sept. 4....	330,106.6	345,951.9	70,258.3	23,150.1
11....	337,631.8	345,708.5	73,159.4	20,901.8
18....	337,307.6	345,772.3	74,092.2	20,033.0
25....	337,485.7	347,095.7	76,642.8	19,211.0
Oct. 1....	340,195.7	346,756.3	74,082.9	18,570.1
9....	343,756.9	349,724.8	75,696.8	16,843.2
16....	343,811.3	350,855.8	75,279.4	17,053.5
23....	341,555.0	348,633.7	75,779.4	16,848.6
30....	341,401.8	349,128.1	76,631.2	17,049.5
Nov. 6....	340,994.0	350,718.8	77,070.0	16,242.6
13....	341,940.8	351,719.4	78,005.2	17,816.0
20....	341,833.5	354,846.8	80,709.7	17,932.0
27....	344,545.0	355,707.8	79,554.0	18,240.7
Dec. 4....	350,847.0	360,981.4	77,828.2	18,583.1
11....	352,413.5	360,174.0	76,032.8	18,091.2
18....	348,693.7	353,761.6	74,386.0	18,062.6
24....	343,484.1	351,672.4	77,303.0	17,847.3
31....	343,687.5	359,268.6	82,718.1	19,370.4

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS OF NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.
MEMBERS OF THE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Number.	BANKS.	CAPITAL.	SCRIPES.	STOCK.	LAST DIVIDEND.		Amount.	Declared.	Last Sectors.	PRICE.		PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	CASHIER.	ASST. CASHIER.
					Date	Par Value.				Bid.	Asked.				
1	Bank of N. Y. N. E. A.	\$2,000,000	\$1,465,000	\$100	Jan. '88	5	J. & J.	2.72 1/2	215	162	Charles M. Fry.	R. B. Ferris.	E. S. Mason.	Chas. Olney.	
2	Manhattan Company	1,039,700	1,039,700	50	Feb. '88	3 3/4	F. & J.	1.61	150	132	Dewitt C. Hays.	J. B. Kennedy.	J. T. Baldwin.	C. A. Beld.	
3	Mechanics' National Bank ..	2,000,000	1,746,200	50	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.88	131	132	J. D. Vermilye.	H. Archinloss.	E. S. Banta.	A. A. McDonald.	
4	Mechanics' National Bank ..	2,000,000	1,746,200	50	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.88	131	132	James E. Garth.	Allox E. Orr.	Wm. B. Sharp, Jr.		
5	Mechanics' National Bank ..	2,000,000	1,746,200	50	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.88	131	132	James E. Garth.	Allox E. Orr.	Wm. B. Sharp, Jr.		
6	Phenix National Bank	1,000,000	594,105	20	Jan. '88	3	M. & N.	1.85	130	107 1/2	George R. Duthie.	Henry Nichols.	D. Palmer.	G. S. Whitson.	
7	Phenix National Bank	1,000,000	594,105	20	Jan. '88	3	M. & N.	1.85	130	107 1/2	George R. Duthie.	Henry Nichols.	D. Palmer.	G. S. Whitson.	
8	National City Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000	100	Nov. '87	15	J. & J.	1.06	130	107 1/2	Nathaniel Niles.	J. E. Grannis.	W. J. Berry.	J. Irving Eary.	
9	Traders' National Bank	1,000,000	214,000	100	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.06	130	107 1/2	G. G. Williams.	A. A. Roosevelt.	W. J. Quilman, Jr.		
10	Chemical National Bank	3,000,000	5,453,400	100	Jan. '88	25	B. M.	3.05	313	390	P. C. Lounsbery.	W. A. Thomson.	A. S. Ager.	D. J. Mulford.	
11	Mechanics' Exchange N. E. ..	800,000	115,700	50	Feb. '88	3	J. & J.	1.17	127	125	P. D. Lappen.	A. W. Sherman.	A. W. Sherman.	E. J. Tucker.	
12	Salvator National Bank N. E.	1,000,000	1,260,100	50	Feb. '88	3	A. & O.	2.34	183	183	F. D. Thompson.	H. H. Stevens.	F. B. Bledsoe.		
13	Mechanics' National Bank ..	2,000,000	1,746,200	50	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.88	131	132	J. S. McLean.	W. H. Macy, Jr.	Isaac H. Walker.	F. F. Stone.	
14	Mechanics' National Bank ..	2,000,000	1,746,200	50	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.88	131	132	J. S. McLean.	W. H. Macy, Jr.	Isaac H. Walker.	F. F. Stone.	
15	Greenwich National Bank ..	200,000	131,700	25	Nov. '87	3	M. & N.	1.14 1/2	115	115	John T. Willets.	R. E. Schreiner.	J. D. W. Grady.		
16	Leather Manufacturers' N. E.	300,000	506,400	100	Jan. '88	5	J. & J.	1.97 1/2	195	125	O. H. Walcott.	B. S. Colgate.	J. H. Rolston.		
17	Seventh National Bank	300,000	75,300	100	Jan. '88	3	J. & J.	1.27 1/2	118	118 1/2	R. E. Schreiner.	B. S. Colgate.	J. H. Rolston.		
18	Bank of the State of N. Y. ..	5,000,000	4,426,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
19	American Exchange N. E. ..	800,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
20	Bank of the City of N. Y.	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
21	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
22	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
23	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
24	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
25	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
26	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
27	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
28	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
29	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
30	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
31	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
32	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
33	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
34	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
35	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
36	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
37	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
38	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
39	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
40	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
41	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
42	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
43	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
44	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
45	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
46	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
47	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
48	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
49	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
50	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
51	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
52	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
53	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
54	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
55	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
56	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
57	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
58	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
59	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
60	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
61	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
62	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
63	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
64	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
65	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
66	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
67	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
68	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
69	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
70	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
71	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
72	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
73	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
74	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
75	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
76	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
77	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
78	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
79	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
80	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
81	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
82	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M. & N.	1.18	118	118 1/2	G. L. Edwards.	J. M. Clark.	E. Burns, Jr.		
83	National City Bank	1,000,000	1,522,000	100	Nov. '87	87	M								

National and State Banks.—Continued.

No.	Ass't. Treas. U. S. at N. Y.	Capital.	Assets.	Liab.	Notes.	Officers.
76	Fifth Avenue Bank.	100,000	644,840	100	635	Hon. Alex. McLaughlin, Pres.
77	German Exchange Bank.	100,000	321,500	3	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
78	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
79	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
80	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
81	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
82	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
83	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
84	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
85	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
86	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
87	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
88	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
89	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
90	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
91	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
92	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
93	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
94	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
95	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
96	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
97	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
98	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
99	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.
100	German Bank Nat'l Bank.	100,000	321,500	100	253 1/2	M. J. Fiedel, Sec.

VOT MEMBERS OF THE CLEARING HOUSE--NEW YORK CITY.

THE MARGINAL NUMBER REPRESENTS THE MEMBER OF THE CLEARING HOUSE THROUGH WHICH THE BANK CLEARS.)

(THE MARGINAL NUMBER SET RESIDENTS IN THE HOUSE)	23	4	J. & J. 200%	1-0	Henry Steers.	G. W. Quintard.	Clas. E. Brown.
30 Florentine Ward Bank.	100,000	128,700			E. Stephenson.	H. Thompson.	
31 Home Bank.	100,000	48,700			J. M. De Vries.	T. W. Robinson.	
32 Madison Square Bank.	200,000	108,800	1	188	Wm. A. Darling.	A. H. Gale.	W. C. Bryant.
33 Mount Morris Bank.	100,000	196,200	1	189	Forrest H. Parker.	Henry Claussen.	
34 Mount Morris Bank.	100,000	234,600	4	189	Sam'l H. Rathbone.	H. H. Laimbeer.	
35 Produce Ex. Bank.	100,000	234,600	87	3	Joseph Fox.	R. M. Lamb.	A. M. Sherman.
36 Nineteenth Ward Bank.	100,000	27,200	1	188	Orson Adams.	Daniel T. Hoag.	J. M. Story.
37 Columbia National Bank.	200,000	43,300	1	188	Edward Steers.	Antonio Rasines.	D. H. Rowland.
38 Columbia National Bank.	300,000	42,900	1	188		W. W. Flanagan.	F. A. Vouillon.
39 Twelfth Ward Bank.	100,000	24,600	1	188			
40 Metropolitan National Bank.	3,000,000						
41 Fulton National Bank.	600,000						
42 Riverside Bank.	100,000	2,800	1	188			
43 Third Avenue Bank.	100,000		1	188			
44 National Bank of Deposit.	300,000	13,400	1	188			
45 National Bank.	100,000	1,200	1	188			
46 Hudson River Bank.	250,000	1,800	1	188			
47 Hudson River Bank.	200,000	100,000	1	188			
48 Bank of Harlem.	100,000		1	188			
49 Hamilton Bank.	150,000		1	188			

WANTS OF BROOKLYN. N. Y.

[illegible]

FRANKS OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

BANKS OF NEW JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
21	First National Bank.....	400,000	100	July, 1876	J. & J. 200	Geo. W. Conklin.....
19	Hudson County Nat'l Bank.....	250,000	100	July, 1875	J. & J. 165	Thomas Earle.....
61	Second National Bank.....	250,000	100	July, 1876	J. & J.	J. J. Vanderbeck I. G. Hasking.....
7	Third National Bank.....	200,000	New			W. Hogenkamp.....
						J. D. Carcellan, Henry Reiz.....

BANKS OF HOBOKEN, N. J.

BANKS.	CAPITAL	SURPLUS.	STOCK Par Value.	LAST DIVIDED		Dividend Declared.	Last Dates Paid.	PRICE.		VICE PRESIDENT.	CASHIER.	ASSISTANT CASHIER.
				Date.				Bid.	Asked.			
First National Bank.....	110,000	182.94	25 July 187	7	J & J					Hazen Kimball		
Second National Bank.....	125,000		New.				300			H. L. Tunkin		
										Samuel Syma		
										R. F. Rabe		
										John P Schofield		
										A. R. Dodge		

BANKS OF STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

[illegible]

TRUST COMPANIES OF NEW YORK.

1	Am. Loan & Trust Co.	\$100,000	\$75,508	\$100 Mar.	87	3	A. & S.	110	R. N. Hazard	U. S. Mart.	J. Thurston
2	Central Trust Co.	1,000,000	500,000	100 May	87	5	Qu. J.	130	P. G. Eldridge	W. D. Snow	W. D. Snow
3	Equity Trust Co.	1,000,000	500,000	100 July	87	4	F. & J.	135	P. G. Eldridge	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
4	Metropolitan Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	100 July	87	4	F. & J.	140	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
5	Knickerbocker Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	100 July	87	4	F. & J.	150	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
6	United States Trust Co.	2,000,000	1,000,000	100 July	87	4	F. & J.	155	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
7	Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	4,104,488	1,000,000	100 July	87	12	F. & A.	165	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
8	Central Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	100 June	87	13	F. & A.	175	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
9	Equity Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	100 July	87	4	F. & A.	182	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
10	Metropolitan Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,000,000	100 May	87	5	F. & A.	185	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
11	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	199	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
12	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
13	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
14	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
15	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
16	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
17	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
18	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
19	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
20	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
21	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
22	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
23	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
24	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
25	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
26	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
27	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
28	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
29	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
30	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
31	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
32	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
33	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
34	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
35	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
36	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
37	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
38	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
39	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
40	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
41	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
42	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
43	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
44	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
45	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
46	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
47	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
48	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
49	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
50	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
51	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
52	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
53	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
54	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
55	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
56	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
57	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
58	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
59	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
60	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
61	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
62	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
63	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
64	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
65	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
66	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
67	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
68	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
69	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
70	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
71	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
72	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
73	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
74	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
75	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
76	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
77	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
78	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
79	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
80	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
81	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
82	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
83	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
84	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
85	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
86	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
87	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
88	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
89	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
90	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
91	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
92	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
93	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
94	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
95	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
96	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
97	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
98	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
99	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown
100	Metropolitan Trust Co.	230,000	100,000	100	1875	3	F. & A.	195	E. Montgomery	J. T. Brown	J. T. Brown

TRUST COMPANY OF BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY.

21, Mechanics Trust Co.....	29, 325	50	52	J Newman,	J. A. Lodwick
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EXPRESS COMPANIES.

		$\frac{J}{\text{Jan.}}$	$\frac{J}{\text{Jan.}}$	$\frac{J}{\text{Jan.}}$	$\frac{J}{\text{Jan.}}$
1 American Express Co.	12,000,000	87	104	104	
2 United States Express Co.	7,000,000	70	70	70	
3 Wells, Fargo & Co.	6,250,000	67	67	67	
4	3,338,787	57	57	57	
5		120	120	120	
6					J. J. Valentine, H. W. Worth.
7					Lloyd Tevlin.
8					J. B. Parsons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9 Bible House			Alexander Clapp
11 Kuma, Bron.			
44 New York Post Office			
1 Watson & Lane			

FOREIGN BANKS.

Bank of Montreal.....	1,600,000	50 July '86 3½	J. & J	128	H. W. Darling...	W. Elliot...	Watson & Lang, Agents, 59 Wall st.
Bank of British North Am.....	5,000,000						Do Larish & St. Kennan, 53 Wall st.
Canadian B'k of Com. of Tor							Do Larish & Walker Agt., 16 E. Pl.
Nevada B'k of San Francisco							E. C. Platt Agent 52 Wall Street.
Money order only.							

The annual report of the Manager shows :

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1887.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October, 1886, ...	\$3,248,318,000.94	\$128,453,413.33
November "	3,181,934,861.31	125,765,982.02
December 1887, ...	3,618,980,609.29	146,917,369.23
January "	2,952,686,059.90	133,830,134.32
February "	2,473,283,771.29	121,826,111.17
March "	2,836,368,479.16	129,554,007.45
April "	3,032,871,400.06	130,376,455.44
May "	2,790,768,386.67	123,671,954.12
June. "	2,965,421,914.59	152,214,379.86
July "	2,595,455,817.60	131,406,761.21
August "	2,493,897,737.20	119,405,462.63
September "	2,682,861,627.89	126,204,294.10
Total, ...	\$34,872,848,785.90	\$1,569,626,324.77
Clearings for year, ...		\$34,872,848,785.90
Balances for year, ...		1,569,626,324.77
Total transactions, ...		\$36,442,475,110.67
Average daily exchanges, ...		\$114,337,209.13
Average daily balances, ...		5,146,315.82
Average daily transaction, ...		119,483,524.95

Comparative table for the years 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, ending December 31.

1884.	Exchanges.	Balances.
	\$30,985,891,170.41	\$1,471,861,414.07
1885.	Exchanges.	Balances.
	\$28,152,201,336.02	\$1,356,470,654.57
1886.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January, ...	\$2,875,528,894.53	\$133,003,471.57
February, ...	2,745,507,741.34	123,665,749.65
March, ...	2,905,076,441.77	136,188,049.26
April, ...	2,420,974,948.53	123,701,494.94
May, ...	2,410,327,661.44	103,849,285.71
June, ...	2,784,162,902.35	125,367,248.33
July, ...	2,476,040,405.35	127,027,384.35
August, ...	2,454,177,328.75	112,658,774.91
September, ...	2,605,799,756.73	114,396,041.47
October, ...	3,248,318,000.94	128,453,413.33
November, ...	3,181,934,861.31	125,765,982.02
December, ...	3,618,980,609.29	146,917,369.23
	\$33,676,829,612.32	\$1,510,991,265.21
1887.	Exchanges.	Balances.
January, ...	\$2,952,686,059.90	\$133,830,134.32
February, ...	2,473,283,771.29	121,826,111.17
March, ...	2,836,368,479.16	129,554,007.45
April, ...	3,032,871,400.06	130,376,455.44
May, ...	2,790,768,386.67	123,671,954.12
June, ...	2,965,421,914.59	152,214,379.86
July, ...	2,595,455,817.60	131,406,761.21
August, ...	2,493,897,737.20	119,405,462.63
September, ...	2,682,861,627.89	126,204,294.10
October, ...	2,978,940,406.47	133,503,975.59
November, ...	2,931,810,419.07	123,187,099.53
December, ...	2,740,190,178.28	133,798,794.20
	\$33,474,556,258.18	\$1,558,979,429.62

Capital.	Net Profit.	Circulation.	Due Banks.	Depositors.	Unpaid Dividends.	Totals.	Checks.
\$2,000,000	\$1,485,000	\$45,000	\$2,983,900	\$8,811,000	\$4,900	\$15,819,500	2,008,000
Bank of New York N. Y. A.	716,200	47,800	2,897,200	4,289,400	4,300	11,094,900	285,000
Mechanics' National Bank.....	1,485,500	258,100	2,894,600	5,486,000	9,200	11,427,300	608,000
Phenix National Bank.....	504,100	2,208,000	1,480,200	2,383,600	1,400	8,885,800	180,200
National City Bank.....	2,208,000	90,000	1,480,200	11,055,400	5,800	16,308,000	1,352,900
Traders' & National Bank.....	214,000	5,000	1,078,000	1,725,900	5,100	4,108,700	37,700
Mechanics' & National Bank.....	515,000	88,800	2,085,100	1,825,800	2,800	6,258,800	181,400
Mechanics' & Exchange National Bank	1,115,700	58,800	2,085,100	2,391,300	2,800	6,258,800	181,400
Gallatin National Bank.....	1,240,100	514,800	1,088,700	4,387,500	100	8,162,800	215,500
Nat. Butchers and Drivers' Bank...	283,500	252,000	19,900	1,945,200	1,800	2,900,300	34,000
Leader Manufacturers' Nat. Bank...	508,400	531,900	675,100	2,586,200	7,200	4,856,600	87,500
Seventh Ward National Bank.....	75,300	42,800	675,100	1,836,600	18,500	2,591,900	783,800
American Exchange National Bank...	1,852,000	613,100	675,100	12,291,400	18,700	23,591,900	783,800
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,419,000	45,000	897,000	10,286,000	18,700	21,896,700	1,189,000
National Bank of New York.....	1,419,000	886,000	897,000	3,508,000	5,700	7,700,800	1,189,000
Mercantile National Bank.....	551,100	886,000	5,051,400	3,508,000	5,700	11,008,500	79,500
National Bank of the Republic....	751,400	42,200	7,927,400	8,719,000	19,400	18,966,400	10,010
Chatham National Bank.....	470,500	45,000	9,850,400	4,781,600	1,500	6,679,000	68,410
Hanover National Bank.....	910,800	45,000	9,797,400	6,153,600	3,000	16,884,500	18,800
Irving National Bank.....	227,000	40,700	9,797,400	2,604,700	2,400	4,233,100	68,400
National City Bank.....	548,500	488,000	3,038,500	4,448,000	3,100	6,728,000	77,000
National City and Police National Bank	590,000	488,000	3,038,500	2,588,000	8,900	6,728,000	77,000
National Shoe and Leather Bank....	223,100	444,000	1,817,500	2,588,000	8,900	4,821,500	87,400
Continental National Bank.....	278,100	45,000	12,575,500	3,081,000	8,900	6,956,400	1,189,000
Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank...	8,490,400	982,500	12,575,500	9,047,700	6,400	27,036,800	563,800
National Park Bank.....	1,783,400	31,000	18,186,400	12,768,500	5,800	26,775,600	894,100
East River National Bank.....	134,300	83,000	7,200,200	10,523,000	4,000	1,981,800	11,300
Fourth National Bank.....	1,607,200	18,000	4,016,800	10,114,100	22,000	21,687,600	1,189,000
South National Bank.....	1,607,200	18,000	4,016,800	10,114,100	22,000	21,687,600	1,189,000
Second National Bank.....	175,400	40,800	4,180	4,288,700	4,700	4,758,200	182,700
Ninth National Bank.....	267,900	45,000	2,420,800	3,184,600	1,900	5,370,100	53,400
First National Bank.....	5,539,300	445,700	16,097,700	6,936,700		28,210,400	953,300
Third National Bank.....	183,000	44,400	8,701,200	2,084,700	400	7,002,700	165,300
New York National Exchange Bank	108,400	188,200	86,200	1,458,200	2,400	2,153,400	1,700
New York National Bank.....	200,000	180,000	86,200	2,689,800	400	3,077,000	32,000
New York National Bank.....	463,000	68,400		2,689,800	100	3,077,000	32,000
Quase National Bank.....	463,000	68,400	9,404,900	4,224,800		10,988,100	51,600
United States National Bank.....	462,500	45,000	3,713,800	1,114,100		6,964,900	935,100
Lincoln National Bank.....	153,100	43,800	486,980	8,227,			

Capital.	Net Profit.	Circulation.	Drs Banks.	Deposits.	Unpaid Dividends.	Totals.	Checks.
\$2,000,000	\$1,485,000	\$45,000	\$2,983,900	\$8,811,000	\$4,900	\$15,819,500	2,008,000
Bank of New York N. R. A.....	716,200	47,800	2,897,200	4,289,400	4,300	11,094,900	285,000
Mechanics' National Bank.....	1,485,500	258,100	2,894,600	5,466,000	9,200	11,427,300	608,000
Phenix National Bank.....	504,100	2,208,000	1,480,200	2,893,600	1,400	8,885,800	180,200
National City Bank.....	2,208,000	90,000	1,480,200	11,095,400	5,800	16,308,000	1,352,900
Traders' & National Bank.....	214,000	5,000	1,078,000	1,725,900	5,100	4,108,700	37,700
Mechanics' & National Bank.....	515,000	88,800	2,085,100	1,725,900	2,800	5,285,800	181,400
Mechanics' & Exchange National Bank.....	1,115,700	58,800	2,085,100	4,391,300	2,800	6,285,800	61,400
Gallatin National Bank.....	1,240,100	514,800	1,088,700	4,391,300	100	8,182,800	215,500
Nat. Butchers and Drivers' Bank.....	283,500	252,000	19,900	1,945,200	1,800	2,900,300	34,000
Leader Manufacturers' Nat. Bank.....	508,400	531,900	675,100	2,938,200	7,200	4,956,600	87,500
Seventh Ward National Bank.....	75,300	42,800	675,100	1,836,600	18,500	2,591,900	783,800
American Exchange National Bank.....	1,852,000	613,100	675,100	12,291,400	18,700	23,591,900	783,800
National Bank of Commerce.....	1,419,000	45,000	897,000	10,291,400	18,700	21,894,500	1,189,000
National Bank of New York.....	1,419,000	896,000	897,000	3,595,000	5,700	7,700,800	1,189,000
Mercantile National Bank.....	1,531,100	896,000	5,051,400	3,595,000	5,700	11,008,500	79,500
National Bank of the Republic.....	751,400	42,200	7,927,400	8,719,000	19,400	18,966,400	10,010
Chatham National Bank.....	470,500	45,000	9,850,400	4,781,600	1,500	6,679,000	68,410
Hanover National Bank.....	910,800	45,000	9,797,400	6,153,600	3,000	16,884,500	18,800
Irving National Bank.....	227,000	40,700	9,797,400	2,604,700	2,400	4,233,100	68,400
National City Bank.....	548,500	48,300	3,038,500	4,448,400	3,100	6,738,000	7,700
National City Bank.....	548,500	48,300	3,038,500	4,448,400	3,100	6,738,000	7,700
National Shoe and Leather Bank.....	223,100	444,000	1,817,500	2,938,000	800	4,831,500	87,400
Continental National Bank.....	278,100	45,000	2,565,500	3,081,000	8,900	6,656,400	9,600
Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank.....	8,490,400	982,500	12,578,600	9,047,700	6,400	27,036,800	1,683,800
National Park Bank.....	1,793,400	31,000	18,186,400	12,768,500	5,800	26,775,600	894,100
East River National Bank.....	134,300	83,000	7,200,200	10,523,900	4,000	1,981,800	11,300
Fourth National Bank.....	1,607,200	18,000	4,016,800	10,114,100	22,000	21,867,800	1,687,600
South National Bank.....	1,607,200	18,000	4,016,800	10,114,100	22,000	21,867,800	1,687,600
Second National Bank.....	175,400	40,800	4,180	4,288,700	4,700	4,753,200	182,700
Ninth National Bank.....	267,900	45,000	2,420,800	3,184,600	1,900	5,670,100	53,400
First National Bank.....	5,539,300	445,700	16,097,700	6,696,700		28,210,400	953,300
Third National Bank.....	183,000	44,400	8,701,200	2,084,700	400	7,002,700	165,300
New York National Exchange Bank.....	108,400	188,200	86,200	1,458,200	2,400	2,153,400	1,700
New York National Bank.....	180,000	200,000	86,200	2,689,800	400	3,077,000	32,000
New York National Bank.....	180,000	200,000	86,200	2,689,800	400	3,077,000	32,000
Quase National Bank.....	463,000	68,400	9,404,900	4,224,800	100	10,988,100	51,600
United States National Bank.....	462,500	45,000	3,713,800	1,114,100		6,864,900	935,100
Lincoln National Bank.....	153,100	43,800	486,980	8,227,900		4,210,900	6,200
Garfield National Bank.....	192,600	45,000	83,700	3,085,600	800	3,556,900	24,200
Fifth National Bank.....	228,700	132,900	1,458,400	1,446,700		2,052,900	24,800
Western National Bank.....	127,500	45,000	2,014,100	2,014,100	100	2,448,100	174,500
Sixth National Bank.....	127,500	45,000	2,014,100	2,014,100		2,448,100	174,500
Western National Bank.....	119,880	43,000	4,314,700	4,314,700		11,374,000	111,800
Commercial National Bank.....	43,800	50,400	318,300	855,200	900	1,668,100	27,000
National Bank of Deposit.....	13,400	45,000	74,100	837,800		770,100	13,600
Total, February 14, 1888.....	\$46,530,000	\$7,772,500	\$183,182,200	\$208,801,700	\$157,400	\$449,283,400	—
Total, December 7, 1887.....	49,150,000	8,179,900	119,290,300	200,016,900	132,500	416,907,400	—
.....			Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	
Comparisons.....			\$18,961,900	\$8,782,809	\$24,100	\$25,355,300	
.....			Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	
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Condition of State Banks.--Continued.

	RESOURCES.						Overdrafts
	Loans and discounts	Stocks and bonds and mortgages	Real estate, furniture and fixtures	Due from banks	Cash items and bank notes	Specie	
Manhattan Company.....	\$10,000,800	.....	\$909,000	\$687,300	.....	\$3,254,800	.....
Bank of America.....	10,640,300	\$99,200	159,000	1,261,000	.....	1,575,100	\$100
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank..	1,849,500	117,700	45,800	80,800	\$1,500	84,900	.....
Greenwich Bank.....	939,500	98,600	16,400	102,000	.....	64,900	.....
Bank of the State of New York..	3,338,500	128,900	294,000	55,700	7,000	488,400	.....
Pacific Bank.....	2,464,300	1,000	51,300	253,700	18,400	717,700	.....
People's Bank.....	1,583,500	252,800	77,000	308,500	59,100	468,100	.....
Bank of North America.....	2,761,100	57,600	175,000	282,500	77,600	272,800	.....
Nassau Bank.....	2,426,100	1,000	13,600	270,500	.....	511,200	.....
St. Nicholas Bank.....	1,858,800	35,200	6,500	218,200	21,800	211,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	6,035,300	5,500	103,000	365,100	13,500	865,400	.....
Oriental Bank.....	1,867,400	239,700	80,900	319,300	24,700	192,300	2,600
North River Bank.....	2,026,000	26,000	94,500	203,200	62,500	211,800	11,900
German-American Bank.....	2,622,600	11,000	4,400	272,400	10,700	486,100	.....
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	3,139,500	21,800	.....	47,100	17,100	683,900	1,600
German Exchange Bank.....	2,250,800	120,000	62,000	379,200	13,200	69,800	.....
Germania Bank.....	2,431,200	16,000	43,700	202,800	45,900	125,700	300
Bank of the Metropolis.....	3,593,700	84,500	4,000	405,500	.....	712,400	1,100
West Side Bank.....	1,845,700	13,800	.....	270,700	14,100	232,600	400
Twelfth Ward Bank.....	570,300	1,200	8,200	62,900	7,800	10,100	.....
New York Produce Exchange Bk	3,049,900	214,500	10,000	510,800	4,000	514,300	.....
Eleventh Ward Bank.....	1,165,700	40,400	45,000	83,400	400	20,000	300
Home Bank.....	390,300	108,000	26,900	19,700	.....	40,000	.....
Murray Hill Bank.....	1,616,400	5,000	20,000	111,300	11,500	71,500	300
Mount Morris Bank.....	1,560,200	90,600	23,100	30,200	2,200	266,200	.....
Madison Square Bank.....	467,300	61,200	12,900	99,500	32,500	8,200	100
Nineteenth Ward Bank.....	424,600	47,800	1,800	111,800	1,000	23,800	100
Columbia Bank.....	847,300	1,100	.....	81,700	6,100	4,100	500
River Side Bank.....	297,000	1,300	3,300	15,100	6,700	1,500	.....
Union Bank.....	376,500	2,400	3,500	28,200	1,400	1,400	.....
Ninth Avenue Bank.....	225,000	1,100	4,900	.....	2,900	1,100	3,200
Bank of New Amsterdam.....	465,900	1,300	7,400	59,200	400	2,900	.....
Lenox Hill Bank.....	202,900	1,000	4,500	59,200	200	2,000	.....
Totals, December 17, 1887.....	\$75,229,900	\$1,967,200	\$2,302,600	\$7,233,300	\$461,200	\$12,140,700	\$22,500
Totals, September 17, 1887.....	73,642,800	1,837,900	2,277,200	6,366,500	359,800	11,332,600	15,400

Comparisons.....	Increase.			Increase.			Increase.
	Increase.	Increase	Increase	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	
	\$1,657,100	\$129,300	\$25,400	\$866,600	\$101,400	\$808,100	\$7,1

The Capital, Surplus, Circulation and Net Deposits of New York City Banks, from 1861 to 1886.

	OCTOBER 1 OF EACH YEAR.	CAPITAL.	SURPLUS.	CIRCULATION.	NET DEPOSITS.
1861.....		\$69,650,605	\$7,603,579	\$8,624,895	\$105,977,578
1862.....		69,125,820	8,582,885	9,785,698	190,404,466
1863.....		69,722,508	11,197,247	5,344,718	240,419,723
1864.....		69,219,753	16,120,047	4,124,470	226,045,085
1865.....		84,065,013	21,708,621	14,812,955	268,020,445
1866.....		84,302,200	25,050,895	30,593,121	247,998,863
1867.....		84,272,200	28,417,201	34,904,914	195,043,963
1868.....		84,020,200	30,336,089	34,847,002	209,600,054
State.....		12,069,898	4,745,867	5,479,991	25,012,340
National.....		73,035,000	27,330,352	34,876,188	174,989,559
1869.....		85,104,808	32,276,219	35,424,089	200,001,899
State.....		12,888,200	5,027,500	63,700	20,859,600
National.....		73,235,000	27,521,500	33,132,900	176,702,600
1870.....		86,123,200	32,549,000	33,196,600	206,562,200
State.....		15,516,600	5,207,600	59,200	40,137,000
National.....		73,183,000	28,497,100	30,859,800	213,372,700
1871.....		88,699,600	33,704,700	30,919,000	253,509,700
State.....		16,734,300	5,662,200	51,200	41,331,700
National.....		71,285,000	30,741,600	28,260,400	174,265,800
1872.....		88,019,300	36,404,100	28,311,600	215,797,500
State.....		17,266,300	5,884,900	38,200	39,605,000
National.....		70,235,000	32,149,900	27,628,200	190,423,200
1873.....		87,501,300	38,034,800	27,666,500	230,028,200
State.....		16,622,100	5,906,700	37,900	43,867,500
National.....		68,500,000	32,704,800	25,462,400	218,128,300

Capital, Surplus, Circulation and Net Deposits.—Continued.

1874.....	State.....	85,122,100	38,611,500	25,500,300	261,995,800
	National.....	15,585,200	5,758,600	38,300	42,847,900
1875.....	State.....	68,500,000	32,684,400	18,401,000	217,553,400
	National.....	84,085,200	38,443,000	18,439,300	266,041,300
1876.....	State.....	15,331,200	5,150,800	31,500	39,099,300
	National.....	66,400,000	26,792,700	14,010,800	215,928,300
1877.....	State.....	81,731,200	31,943,500	14,942,300	255,027,600
	National.....	13,685,200	4,690,700	25,400	34,765,900
1878.....	State.....	57,400,000	24,742,700	16,313,500	192,034,500
	National.....	71,085,200	29,433,400	16,338,900	226,820,400
1879.....	State.....	12,275,200	4,381,900	25,300	33,647,300
	National.....	53,786,300	23,577,400	20,108,700	223,696,200
1880.....	State.....	66,061,500	27,959,300	20,134,000	257,343,500
	National.....	11,825,200	4,548,200	18,200	33,192,100
1881.....	State.....	50,750,000	26,298,200	22,382,000	226,671,000
	National.....	62,575,200	30,846,400	22,400,200	259,863,100
1882.....	State.....	11,500,200	5,068,300	17,900	39,807,400
	National.....	50,650,000	27,568,500	18,647,300	285,119,300
1883.....	State.....	62,150,200	32,577,800	18,665,200	324,920,900
	National.....	11,387,700	5,568,600	17,600	44,621,700
1884.....	State.....	51,150,000	31,460,300	20,160,300	291,937,900
	National.....	62,537,700	37,028,900	20,177,900	336,558,600
1885.....	State.....	10,987,700	5,813,500	13,700	46,248,300
	National.....	51,650,000	34,047,200	19,452,900	276,265,600
1886.....	State.....	62,637,700	39,860,700	19,466,600	322,313,900
	National.....	13,912,700	7,092,100	13,700	61,352,200
1887.....	State.....	50,350,000	34,878,900	15,424,600	286,859,300
	National.....	64,262,700	41,171,000	15,438,300	348,211,500
1888.....	State.....	14,287,700	7,471,900	9,000	69,085,600
	National.....	49,850,000	34,082,100	14,887,500	320,173,500
1889.....	State.....	64,137,700	41,554,000	14,896,500	389,269,100
	National.....	14,877,000	7,240,700	2,600	76,011,300
1890.....	State.....	46,350,000	31,875,800	9,948,800	332,396,300
	National.....	60,537,700	39,125,500	9,951,400	411,407,700
1891.....	State.....	13,862,700	7,820,600	2,600	77,127,100
	National.....	45,150,000	35,789,300	8,160,800	306,293,300
1892.....	State.....	59,012,700	43,609,900	8,163,400	383,420,400
	National.....	15,062,700	9,009,000	2,600	81,155,400
1893.....	State.....	48,850,000	40,498,600	7,772,500	344,983,900
	National.....	63,912,700	49,507,600	7,775,100	426,139,300

Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States, for years ending December 31st, 1887, and December 31st, 1886.

	No. of Banks.	When Established	Manager.	Exchanges for the year end'g Dec. 31, '87.	Exchanges for the year end'g Dec. 31, '86.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York.....	64	Oct. 1853	William A. Camp	\$33,474,756,258	\$33,676,929,612		\$202,073,354
Boston.....	52	1856	N. G. Snelling	4,387,754,275	4,095,215,231	\$292,539,044	
Philadelphia.....	40	1858	John C. Boyd	3,104,481,172	2,912,798,360	281,682,812	
Chicago.....	21	1865	A. P. Smith	2,999,216,211	2,604,762,912	364,453,299	
St. Louis.....	18	1868	Edward Chase	804,527,731	810,795,062	83,732,669	
San Francisco.....	17	1876	Chas. Sleeper	829,181,930	642,221,391	186,960,539	
New Orleans.....	13	1872	Isaac N. Maynard	455,700,125	387,000,000	68,700,125	
Baltimore.....	23	1858	Wm. H. Wells	659,346,472	616,303,898	43,042,574	
Pittsburgh.....	19	1866	Geo. M. Chaplin	511,010,701	409,155,367	101,855,334	
Cincinnati.....	19	1866	Wm. D. Duble,	562,261,150	513,711,500	48,549,650	
Kansas City.....	9	1876	C. L. Hawley	390,900,687	284,938,362	105,962,325	
Louisville.....	21	1876	Clinton McClarty	280,357,191	232,282,562	47,074,629	
Providence.....	34	1866	J. W. Vernon	244,971,100	232,688,200	12,282,900	
Detroit.....	14	1883	Fred. W. Hayes	198,085,922	195,778,059	32,287,863	
Milwaukee.....	11	1868	F. L. Baker	163,445,255	166,335,616		32,890,361
St. Paul.....	15	1874	H. P. Upham	205,012,123	133,615,118	51,397,005	
Minneapolis.....	14	1881	W. E. Burwell	137,220,034	104,301,748	30,475,785	
Omaha.....	8	1884	W. H. S. Hughes	194,777,533	93,866,423	43,353,611	
Cleveland.....	11	1858	Louis Smies	148,918,933	129,813,693	19,105,300	
Columbus.....	17	1868	John Field	112,785,114	92,079,504	20,705,610	
Denver.....	7	1885	W. B. Berger	117,541,785	85,649,537	31,892,248	
Memphis.....	7	1869	Edward Goldsmith	101,177,377	82,642,193	18,535,184	
Indianapolis.....	6	1871	W. W. Wollen	95,191,882	90,825,898	4,365,984	
Hartford.....	15	1872	Geo. F. Hills	89,871,079	86,985,070	2,886,009	
New Haven.....	10	1872	J. C. Bradley	63,931,325	58,236,409	5,694,916	
Peoria.....	9	1880	B. B. Blossom	58,785,921	40,318,563	18,467,358	
Springfield.....	10	1872	A. B. West	53,274,682	42,348,281	10,926,401	
St. Joseph.....	7	1884	E. C. Hartwig	71,597,392	48,394,385	23,203,007	
Worcester.....	8	1861	L. W. Hammond	48,329,186	44,362,020	3,967,166	
Duluth.....	7	1887	Jas. C. Hunter	103,434,450	New.	103,434,450	
Portland.....	6	1887	Wm. H. Hobbs	49,525,976	47,793,118	1,732,858	
Norfolk.....	6	1871	Geo. H. Newton	41,624,873	39,069,422	2,555,451	
Galveston.....	7	1885	N. B. Sligh	63,483,633	71,161,351		7,677,718
Los Angeles.....	8	1887	J. M. Elliott	19,995,361	New.	19,995,361	
Grand Rapids.....	7	1885	C. L. Grinnell	27,959,194	21,428,206	6,530,988	
Lowell.....	7	1876	Chas. M. Williams	30,931,298	26,722,990	4,208,308	
Syracuse.....	8	1874	T. J. Leach	30,648,999	26,096,342	4,552,567	
Wichita.....		1888		49,593,457	19,999,016	29,594,441	
				\$51,131,627,607	\$49,247,545,359	\$2,126,723,771	\$242,641,433
				49,247,545,359		242,641,433	
				\$1,894,082,338	Increase.	\$1,884,082,338	Increase.

Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the World. Foreign Money Reduced to Dollars.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	LOCATION.	FOR THE YEAR ENDING	AMOUNT.
New York.....	New York City, 64 Banks.....	December 31, 1887.....	\$33,474,756,258
Massachusetts.....	Boston, 52 Banks.....	" ".....	4,387,754,231
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, 37 Banks.....	" ".....	3,194,481,172
Illinois.....	Chicago, 20 Banks.....	" ".....	2,969,216,211
	Other cities in the U. S., 335 Banks.....	" ".....	7,007,871,813
	Total United States, 508 Banks.....		\$51,034,079,685
England.....	London.....	January 1, 1886.....	\$26,816,871,486
	London County Clearings.....	" ".....	2,072,916,000
	Manchester.....	" ".....	543,975,979
	New Castle-on-Tyne.....	" ".....	155,843,382
	Total England.....		\$29,589,606,847
France.....	Paris.....	January 1, 1886.....	\$768,747,832
Austria.....	Vienna.....	" ".....	\$1,771,138,171
Germany.....	Hamburg.....	" ".....	\$1,249,070,196
	Berlin.....	" ".....	728,374,962
	Frankfort.....	" ".....	481,658,688
	Cologne.....	" ".....	133,711,018
	Bremen.....	" ".....	165,311,706
	Leipsic.....	" ".....	83,122,666
	Stuttgart.....	" ".....	72,212,128
	Breslau.....	" ".....	53,730,713
	Dresden.....	" ".....	20,765,904
	Total Germany.....		\$2,987,957,981
Italy.....	Milan.....	January 1, 1886.....	\$79,395,481
	Six other Italian Clearing Houses.....	" ".....	\$35,461,306
			\$114,856,787
Australia.....	Melbourne.....	January 1, 1886.....	\$813,057,891

"A" £ at \$4.86.6: "B" Franc at 19.3 cents: "C" Florin at 39.3 cents: "D" Mark at 24.8 cents: "E" Lira at 19.3 cents:

CONSTITUTION

AND

AMENDMENTS, RESOLUTIONS THERETO,

TO

JANUARY, 1888.

CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 1. The name of this Association shall be
"THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION."

SEC. 2. The objects of the Association shall be the effecting at one place of the daily exchanges between the several Associated Banks, and the payment at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges. But the Association shall be in no wise responsible in regard to such exchanges, nor in regard to the balances resulting therefrom, except so far as such balances shall be actually paid into the hands of the Manager. The responsibility of the Association is strictly limited to the faithful distribution by the Manager among the creditor Banks, for the time being, of the sums actually received by him; and should any loss occur whilst the said balances are in the custody of the Manager, they shall be borne and paid by the Associated Banks in the same proportion as the other expenses of the Clearing House, as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 3 The Association at present consists of the following members :

Bank of New York,	Mercantile Bank,
Manhattan Company,	Pacific Bank,
Merchants' Bank,	Bank of the Republic,
Mechanics' Bank,	Chatham Bank,
Union Bank,	People's Bank,
Bank of America,	Bank of North America,
Phoenix Bank,	Hanover Bank,
City Bank,	Irving Bank,
North River Bank,	Metropolitan Bank,
Tradesmen's Bank,	Citizens' Bank,
Fulton Bank,	Knickerbocker Bank,
Chemical Bank,	Grocers' Bank,
Merchants' Exchange Bank,	Empire City Bank,
National Bank,	Nassau Bank,
Butchers and Drovers' Bank,	East River Bank,
Mechanics and Traders' Bank,	Market Bank,
Greenwich Bank,	St. Nicholas Bank,
Leather Manufacturers' Bank,	Shoe and Leather Bank,
Seventh Ward Bank,	Corn Exchange Bank,
Bank of the State of New York,	Central Bank,
American Exchange Bank,	Continental Bank,
Merchants' Banking Assoc'tion,	Bank of the Commonwealth,
Bank of Commerce,	Oriental Bank,
Bowery Bank,	Marine Bank,
Broadway Bank,	Atlantic Bank,
Ocean Bank,	

SEC. 4. Each Bank belonging to Association shall be represented at all meetings thereof by one or more of its principal officers, and shall be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 5 A general meeting of the Association shall be holden at the Clearing House on the first Tuesday in October in each year, at one o'clock, P. M. At every annual meeting a Chairman shall be elected, by ballot, to preside at that meeting and all subsequent meetings during the year. Whenever he shall be absent a Chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed. At the same meeting a Secretary shall also be elected by ballot.

SEC. 6. Special meetings shall be called by the Clearing House Committee, whenever they may deem it expedient, or whenever they shall be thereto requested by any seven of the Associated Banks.

SEC. 7. At all meetings of the Association a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the whole number of Associated Banks.

SEC. 8. At every annual meeting a Standing Committee of five Bank Officers shall be elected by the majority and by ballot, to be called the Clearing House Committee, whose duty it shall be to procure from time to time a suitable room or rooms for the Clearing House; to provide proper books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and whatever else may be necessary for the convenient transaction of business thereat; to appoint a Manager annually, and such clerks as may be necessary; to establish rules and regulations to be observed at the Clearing House in cases not provided for in this Constitution, subject to the approval of the Association, and generally to supervise the Clearing House affairs. This Committee shall have charge of the funds belonging to the Association; shall draw on each Bank for its quota of the expenses, and shall, also, at the first meeting of the Association after their election, submit detailed estimates of the expenditures that will be required for the Clearing House during the current year.

AMENDMENT—Passed June 4th, 1884.

Add to section 8, as follows : " The Clearing House Committee is also empowered, whenever it shall consider it for the interest of the Association, to examine any bank member of the Association, and to require from any member securities of such an amount

and character, as said Committee may deem sufficient for the protection of the balances resulting from the exchanges of the Clearing House."

SEC. 9. The salary of the Manager shall always be fixed by the Association. The salaries of the clerks shall be fixed by the Clearing House Committee. The Manager shall give a bond, with sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and each clerk in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by said Committee.

SEC. 10. The Manager, under control of the Clearing House Committee, shall have immediate charge of all business at the Clearing House, so far as relates to the manner in which it shall be transacted; and the clerks of the establishment, as well as the settling clerks and porters of the several Associated Banks, while at the Clearing House, shall be under his direction.

SEC. 11. The Clearing House Committee shall have power to remove the Manager or any of the clerks, whenever, in the opinion of the Committee the interest of the Association shall require.

SEC. 12. The hour for making Exchanges at the Clearing House shall be 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. *Between the hours of 12½ and 1½ o'clock, P. M., the debtor Banks shall pay to the Manager at the Clearing House the balances against them, either in actual coin, United States legal tender notes, or in the certificates hereinafter mentioned, except fractional amounts. At 1½ o'clock, P. M., or as soon thereafter as the amounts can be made up and proved, the creditor Banks shall receive from the Manager, at the same place, the respective balances due to them, provided all the balances due from the debtor Banks shall have been paid. The Association, by a vote of three fourths of those present, at a meeting called for that purpose, may change the hour for making the exchanges and the settlement of balances.*

SEC. 13. Should any one of the Associated Banks fail to appear at the Clearing House at the proper hour prepared to pay the balance against it, the amount of that balance shall be immediately furnished to the Clearing House by the several Banks exchanging at that establishment with the defaulting Bank, in proportion to their respective balances against that Bank, resulting from the exchanges of the day. and the Manager shall make

requisitions accordingly, so that the general settlement may be accomplished with as little delay as possible. The respective amounts so furnished the Clearing House on account of the defaulting Bank will, of course, constitute claims on the part of the several responding Banks against that Bank; but, as before stated, the Association shall in no wise be responsible therefor.

SEC. 14. Errors in the exchanges, and claims arising from the return of checks, or from any other cause, are to be adjusted directly between the Banks who are parties to them, and not through the Clearing House, the Association being in no way responsible in respect to them.

SEC. 15. Reclamations for errors and deficiencies in specie or *United States legal tender notes* received at the Clearing House, contained in bags or packages, sealed and marked in conformity with any rules established upon that subject by the Clearing House Committee, shall be made by *one o'clock P. M., on the following day*, by the receiving Bank directly against the Bank whose mark the sealed bag or package bears. *Notice of such error shall be sent to the Bank immediately upon discovery*, the Association not being responsible for the contents of such sealed bags or packages.

*All checks, drafts, notes, or other items in the exchanges, returned as "not good" or mis-sent, shall be returned the same day directly to the Bank from whom they were received, *and the said Bank shall immediately refund to the Bank returning the same the amount which it had received through the Clearing House for the said checks, drafts, notes, or other items so returned to it, in specie or legal tender notes. But, checks, drafts, notes, or other items to be returned for endorsement or informality may, after being certified by the Bank returning it, be returned through the exchanges the following morning, not exceeding \$5,000 in amount to any one Bank.*

AMENDMENT—*Passed June 4th, 1884.*

Add to section 15 as follows: "In case of the refusal or inability of any bank to promptly refund to the bank presenting such checks, drafts or other items, returned as not good, the bank holding them may report to the Manager the amount of the same. And it shall be the Manager's duty, with the approval of the Clearing House Committee, to take from the settling sheet of both banks the amount of such checks, drafts or other items so reported, and to readjust the Clearing House statement and declare the cor-

* Amendment passed May 23, 1866.

rect balance in conformity with the change so made, provided that such report shall be given to the Manager before one o'clock of the same day."

SEC. 16. *Every Bank, member of the Clearing House Association, shall furnish a weekly statement of its condition to the Manager, for publication, showing the average amount of—*

- 1st. *Loans and Discounts.*
- 2d. *Specie.*
- 3d. *Legal Tender Notes.*
- 4th. *Circulation.*
- 5th. *Deposits.*

SEC. 17. The Associated Banks *may* from time to time appoint one of their own number, or the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to be a depository to receive, in special trust, such coin, *or United States legal tender notes*, as any of the Associated Banks may choose to send to it for safe keeping. The Depository shall issue certificates in exchange for such coin *or United States legal tender notes*, in proper form, and for convenient amounts. Such certificates shall be negotiable only among the Associated Banks, and shall be received by them in payment of balances at the Clearing House. Such special deposits of coin *or United States legal tender notes* are to be entirely voluntary—each Bank being left perfectly free to make them or not, at its own discretion. The coin *or notes* thus placed on special deposit are to be the absolute property of such of the Associated Banks as shall, from time to time, be the holders of the certificates, and are to be held by the Depository subject to withdrawal on the presentation of the proper certificates at any time during banking hours.

SEC. 18. New members may be admitted into the Association at any meeting thereof. Such new members shall signify their assent to this Constitution in the same manner as the original members, and shall pay an admission fee *according to their respective capitals, as follows:*

<i>Banks whose capital does not exceed \$500,000 shall pay.....</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>
<i>Exceeding \$500,000, and not exceeding \$1,000,000.....</i>	<i>2,000</i>
“ 1,000,000, “ “ “ 2,000,000.....	3,000
“ 2,000,000, “ “ “ 3,000,000.....	4,000
“ 3,000,000, “ “ “ 5,000,000.....	5,000
“ 5,000,000,.....	7,500

Any Bank, member of the Clearing House Association, increasing its capital, shall pay, in addition to the above, a sum to correspond with these rates.

But no new members shall be admitted, except by a vote of three-fourths of those present—such vote to be taken by ballot. *Provided, however, that it shall be competent, by a vote of three fourths of those present, to impose such conditions as the Association may deem expedient at the time of such admission.*

SEC. 19. A Standing Committee of five Bank Officers shall be appointed at every annual meeting, to whom all applications for admission into the Association shall be referred for examination.

SEC. 20. For cause deemed sufficient by the Associated Banks, at any meeting thereof, any Bank may be expelled from the Association, and debarred from all the privileges of the Clearing House, provided a majority of the whole number of Associated Banks vote in favor thereof.

SEC. 21. A Standing Committee of five Officers of Banks, shall be elected at every annual meeting, who, acting in concurrence with the Clearing House Committee, shall have power, in case of extreme emergency, to suspend any Bank from the privileges of the Clearing House until the pleasure of the Association thereupon shall be ascertained. But no such suspension shall take place unless a majority, at least, of each of these two Committees shall be present at the ordering thereof, nor unless the vote be unanimous. In case of such suspension the Clearing House Committee shall forthwith call a general meeting of the Association to take the matter into consideration.

SEC. 22. Any member of the Association may withdraw therefrom at pleasure—first paying its due proportion of all expenses incurred, and signifying its intention to withdraw to the Clearing House Committee.

SEC. 23. The expenses of the Clearing House, not including the expense of printing for the several Banks (which last mentioned expense shall be apportioned equally), shall be borne and paid as follows: **Each Bank shall be assessed Two Hundred Dollars, and the*

* Amendment adopted Oct. 29, 1875.

balance necessary after that amount, pro rata, according to the average amount which they shall have sent to the Clearing House for the preceeding year.

SEC. 24. At every annual meeting a Standing Committee of five Bank Officers shall be appointed, to be called the Committee of Arbitration, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine all disputes that may be submitted to them by both parties thereto; any member of the Association being one. Such Committee shall record a brief abstract of each case referred to them, together with their decision therein, in a book to be provided for that purpose, which book shall be kept at the Clearing House, open to the inspection of all members of the Association. The first Committee shall be appointed immediately upon the adoption of this amendment, and shall serve until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 25. Whenever exchanges shall have been made at the Clearing House, by previous arrangement between members of the Association through one of their own number and Banks in the city and vicinity who are not members, the receiving Bank at the Clearing House shall in no case discontinue the arrangement without giving previous notice—which notice shall not take effect until the exchanges of the morning following the receipt of such notice shall have been completed.

SEC. 26. This Constitution, when agreed to by the Association at any general meeting thereof by a majority of votes, shall be submitted to the respective Boards of Directors of the several Banks herein named as members of the Association for their adoption. When adopted by a majority of the whole number of Banks it shall be deemed and taken to be in full force and operation. Adoption shall be signified by the signature of the proper officer of the Bank to two copies hereof, one to be kept by the Chairman of the Clearing House Committee and the other by the Secretary of the Association. A copy of the vote or resolution of the Board authorizing such signature shall be deposited with the Secretary. Such Banks as shall not adopt this Constitution within two months from the time it is agreed to in general meeting, as above mentioned, shall, at the expiration of such two months, cease to be members of

the Association; provided the Constitution shall then be in operation.

SEC. 27. Amendments of this Constitution may be made at any meeting of the Association by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof; notice of the proposed amendments having been given at a previous meeting.

RESOLUTION—*Passed June 23d, 1857.*

Resolved, That a fine of three dollars be imposed upon every Bank not represented at roll call at each duly called meeting of the Association, without reasonable excuse. The fund created by such fines to be appropriated in such manner as may be directed by the Chairman of the Association.

RESOLUTION—*Passed October 2d, 1860.*

Resolved, Any member of the Clearing House Association who shall pay or deliver to any party, other than a member of the said Association, the certificates of deposit of the Clearing House Depositary, shall be subject to a fine of \$100 (one hundred dollars.)

RESOLUTION—*Passed February 13th, 1865.*

Resolved, That no member of the Clearing House Association shall be allowed to make the exchanges for, or redeem the notes or checks of any other Bank or Banks, not members of said Association, without first giving notice over the signature of one of its officers of the fact of such redemption; nor shall such redemption be discontinued but upon notice in the manner prescribed by Section 25 of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT—*Adopted April 26th, 1865.*

Whenever any member of the Association shall send through the Clearing House the exchanges of any Bank or Banks in the city or vicinity, who are not members, such sending shall, *ipso facto*, and without other notice, constitute said member the agent for said Bank or Banks at the Clearing House; and said member shall be liable in the premises the same as for its own transactions, and its liability in all such cases shall continue

until after the completion of the exchanges of the morning next following the receipt of notice of discontinuance of any such agency.

RESOLUTION—*Passed May 23d, 1866.*

Resolved, That the liabilities of Banks in the Clearing House doing business for Banks in the vicinity are, under the amendment to the Constitution, passed April 26th, 1865, the same as for their own transactions.

RESOLUTIONS—*Adopted September 22d, 1871.*

1st. There shall be chosen yearly at the annual election a committee of five members, to be called "The Nominating Committee," whose duty it shall be to present to the Association at each annual election names of candidates for Chairman and Secretary of the Association, and for members of the three committees on the following basis: The Chairman and Secretary shall be eligible for two successive years; and after an interval of one year, shall be again eligible in like manner.

2d. There shall be selected every year two at least new members on each of the committees (having still three old members), and those who have been longest on the committee shall go off first. If all have been on the same length of time, then two shall go off by lot; and after an interval of one year, such members shall be deemed again eligible.

A PLAN FOR THE CLEARING OF GOLD CHECKS.

Adopted February 14th, 1872.

1st. The New York Clearing House Association or any members thereof, may unite for the purpose of clearing checks payable in gold.

2d. The hour for making the exchanges shall be at 10 o'clock A. M.

3d. The debtor Banks shall pay to the Manager of the Clearing House, before 12½ o'clock P. M., the balances against them, either in coin or in United States gold certificates.

4th. At 12½ o'clock P. M., or as soon thereafter on the same day as the amounts can be made up and

proved, the creditor Banks shall receive from the Manager, at the same place, the respective balances due them, provided all the balances due from the debtor Banks shall have been paid.

5th. All rules and regulations contained in the Constitution or By-Laws of the New York Clearing House Association, or amendments of or additions thereto, in relation to checks, drafts, or other items in the exchanges, as not good, or mis-sent, or any rules and regulations now applicable to the daily exchanges of currency checks, except such as may conflict with the foregoing sections, shall also apply to the exchanges of checks payable in gold.

6th. The adoption of this system shall not prohibit any Bank from presenting gold checks for payment to the Banks from which they may be drawn during the usual banking hours, nor shall such presentation reflect unfavorably on the Bank so presenting.

7th. Any additional expenses incurred by reason of such exchanges, shall be borne and paid, *pro rata*, by the several Banks so exchanging, according to their respective capitals, as now provided by the Constitution of the New York Clearing House Association.

8th. The adoption of the above plan shall be signified by the signature of the proper officers of the Banks agreeing to the same to a copy hereof, to be kept by the Chairman of the Clearing House Association; and no Bank whose signature is affixed thereto shall be at liberty to discontinue making the exchanges as herein-before provided, except on at least twenty-four hours' notice to the Manager of the Clearing House, who shall immediately inform the exchanging Banks of the fact.

RESOLUTION . *Passed April 8th, 1872.*

Resolved, That the Clearing House Committee be and is hereby directed, whenever it appears, in its judgment, that legal tender notes have been withdrawn from use through the agency of any Bank member of the Association, to make an immediate examination of the Bank in question, and, should there appear to be complicity on the part of the Bank or its officials, to suspend said

Bank from the Clearing House until action of the Association shall be taken thereon.

AMENDMENT—Adopted April 25th, 1876.

"If vacancies occur in any of the Committees of this Association, the remaining members of the Committee shall have power to fill the same."

RESOLUTION—Passed April 26th, 1882.

Resolved, That under Section 19 of the Constitution of this Association, the Clearing House Committee may refer all applications for admission to the Committee on Admissions, instead of calling a meeting of the Association for that purpose.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JUNE 1, 1886.

No.	No.
1. Bank of New York N. B. A.,	44. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank, 33
2. Manhattan Company, 2	45. Corn Exchange Bank, 37
3. Merchants' National Bank,	47. Continental National Bank, 35
4. Mechanics' National Bank,	49. Oriental Bank, 36
6. Bank of America, 5	53. Imp. & Trad. Nat'l Bank, 37
7. Phenix National Bank, 6	54. National Park Bank, 38
8. National City Bank, 7	58. North River Bank, 37
10. Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank, 8	59. East River National Bank, 40
12. Chemical Nat'l Bank, 9	61. Fourth National Bank, 41
13. Merchants' Ex. Nat'l Bank, 10	62. Central National Bank, 42
14. Gallatin National Bank, 11	63. Second National Bank, 43
15. Nat'l Butch's & Drov's B'k, 12	64. Ninth National Bank, 44
16. Mech's & Trad's Bank, 13	65. First National Bank, 45
17. Greenwich Bank, 14	66. Third National Bank, 46
18. Leather Manuf. Nat'l Bank, 15	67. N. Y. Nat'l Exchange Bank, 47
19. Seventh Ward Nat'l Bank, 16	70. Bowery National Bank, 48
20. Bank of the State of N. Y., 17	71. N. Y. County Nat'l Bank, 49
21. Amer. Ex. Nat'l Bank, 18	72. German-American Bank, 50
23. Nat'l Bank of Commerce, 19	74. Chase National Bank, 51
25. National Broadway Bank, 20	75. Assis't Treas. U. S. at N. Y., 52
27. Mercantile National Bank, 21	76. Fifth Avenue Bank, 53
28. Pacific Bank, 22	77. German Exchange Bank, 54
29. Nat'l B'k of the Republic, 23	78. Germania Bank, 55
30. Chatham National Bank, 24	79. United States National Bank, 56
31. People's Bank, 25	80. Lincoln National Bank, 57
32. Bank of North America, 26	81. Garfield National Bank, 58
33. Hanover National Bank, 27	82. Fifth National Bank, 59
34. Irving National Bank, 28	83. Bank of the Metropolis, 60
36. National Citizen's Bank, 29	84. West Side Bank, 61
40. Nassau Bank, 30	85. Seaboard National Bank, 62
42. Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank, 31	86. Sixth National Bank, 63
43. St. Nicholas Bank of N. Y., 32	87. Western National Bank, 64

New York Clearing House Association.

Officers and Committees for the year ending October, 1888.

CHAIRMAN,

JACOB D. VERMILYE,

President of the Merchants' National Bank.

SECRETARY,

WM. P. ST. JOHN,

President of the Mercantile National Bank.

CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE,

WILLIAM DOWD,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Bank of North America.</i>
PERCY R. PYNE,	-	-	-	<i>President of the National City Bank.</i>
E. W. CORLIES,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Bank of America.</i>
RICHARD KING,	-	-	-	<i>President of the National Bank of Commerce.</i>
G. G. WILLIAMS,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Chemical National Bank.</i>

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

GEORGE S. COE,	-	-	-	<i>President of the American Exchange National Bank.</i>
R. L. EDWARDS,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Bank of the State of New York.</i>
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.</i>
WILLIAM A. NASH,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Corn Exchange Bank.</i>
JAMES T. WOODWARD,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Hanover National Bank.</i>

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

J. T. BALDWIN,	-	-	-	<i>Cashier of the Manhattan Company.</i>
CHARLES H. LELAND,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Sixth National Bank.</i>
A. C. CHENEY,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Garfield National Bank.</i>
I. L. JEWETT,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Irving National Bank.</i>
E. E. GEDNEY,	-	-	-	<i>Vice-President of the North River Bank.</i>

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

D. B. PRATT,	-	-	-	<i>Cashier of the Bank of America.</i>
A. S. FRISSELL,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Fifth Avenue Bank.</i>
S. G. NELSON,	-	-	-	<i>Cashier of the Seaboard National Bank.</i>
A. M. SCRIBA,	-	-	-	<i>Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.</i>
C. W. STARKEY,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Oriental Bank.</i>

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

F. D. TAPPEN,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Gallatin National Bank.</i>
GEORGE MONTAGUE,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Second National Bank.</i>
GEORGE F. BAKER,	-	-	-	<i>President of the First National Bank.</i>
E. D. RANDOLPH,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Continental National Bank.</i>
CHAS. M. FRY,	-	-	-	<i>President of the Bank of New York, N. B. A.</i>

MANAGER,

WILLIAM A. CAMP.

TABLE SHOWING THE LEGAL WEIGHT AND FINENESS
OF THE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND
THEIR DIAMETER AND THICKNESS.

[From Report of the Director of the Mint.]

	Legal Weight (Grains).	Fineness. (1000ths.)	Diameter (20ths of an inch.	Thickness (1000ths of an inch.)
GOLD.				
Double eagle.....	516	900	27	77
Eagle.....	258	900	21	60
Half eagle.....	129	900	17	46
Three dollars.....	64.5	900	16	34
Quarter eagle.....	77.4	900	15	34
Dollar (new).....	25.8	900	11	18
SILVER.				
Trade dollar.....	420	900	30	82
Standard dollar.....	412.5	900	30	80
Half dollar.....	192.9	900	24	57
Quarter dollar.....	96.45	900	19	45
Twenty cents.....	77.16	900	17½	47
Dime.....	38.58	900	14	32
Half dime.....	19.2	900	12	23
Three cents.....	11.52	900	11	18
MINOR.				
Five cents.....	77.16	75% copper 25% nickel.	16	62
Three cents.....	30	75% copper 25% nickel.	14½	34
Two cents.....	96	95% copper 5% tin and zinc.	18	60
One cent.....	48	95% copper 5% tin and zinc.	15	43

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SPACE REQUIRED FOR THE
STORAGE OF UNITED STATES GOLD AND
SILVER COINS.

Description.	Amount.	How Put Up.	Space Required.
Gold coin.....	\$1,000,000	85,000 in 8-oz. duck bags.	Nearly 17 cubic feet
Silver dollars.....	1,000,000	1,000 in 8-oz. duck bags.	250 cubic feet.
Subsidiary silver.....	1,000,000	1,000 in 8-oz. duck bags.	150 cubic feet.

MEMORANDUM.

The space occupied by a bag of standard silver dollars, piled snugly in mass, is 12 inches long, 9 wide and 4 deep. Small silver (subsidiary) packs better than dollars. The weight of a thousand dollars in subsidiary silver being 56 ounces less than that of an equal value in standard silver dollars, the spaces occupied by each vary but little from each other.

**Statement of Coinage From the Organization of the Mint to the
Close of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1886.**

GOLD COINAGE.

Period.	Double Eagles.	Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Three Dollars.	Quarter Eagles.	Dollars.	Total.
1793 to 1848.....	86,467,727.860	\$25,602,270	\$45,285,855	.....	\$5,413,815 00	.....	\$76,341,440 00
1849 to 1873.....	48,283,900	28,851,820	22,994,330	\$1,189,913	20,904,702 50	\$19,015,638	740,564,488 50
1874.....	82,748,140	389,480	809,780	125,460	516,150 00	223,920	80,442,880 00
1875.....	46,981,700	669,840	203,655	60	2,250 00	20	88,553,985 00
1876.....	44,981,700	159,210	47,980	180	5,750 00	3,635	44,078,130 00
1877.....	51,416,340	159,210	47,980	4,464	5,750 00	3,635	52,000,000 00
1878.....	37,224,310	155,480	684,690	137,850	40,900 00	1,720	52,798,480 00
1880.....	21,515,350	1,031,440	1,442,180	103,152	1,166,800 00	3,020	40,986,912 00
1881.....	15,845,590	18,936,320	15,760,860	9,090	8,075 00	3,080	56,157,785 00
1882.....	14,563,920	44,393,410	26,982,180	4,698	9,140 00	3,278	78,753,964 00
1883.....	23,765,900	2,083,410	30,472,665	4,698	10,420 00	6,925	88,134,477 00
1884.....	20,048,900	2,243,360	3,110,020	2,855	4,830 00	9,979	27,682,824 00
1885.....	4,871,980	10,428,470	18,758,145	5,670	6,882 50	7,141	34,077,880 00
Total.....	\$1,025,878,120	\$175,808,120	\$172,985,685	\$1,574,520	\$28,415,962 50	\$19,397,091	\$1,424,058,528 50

SILVER COINAGE.

Period.	Trade Dollars.	Dollars.	Half Dollars.	Quarter Dollars.	20 Cents.	Dimes.	Half Dimes.	Three Cents.	Total.
1793 to 1833.....		\$2,508,890	\$49,249,133 00	\$5,999,040 50	.....	\$3,900,082 50	\$1,823,208 90	\$744,927 00	\$79,213,371 90
1833 to 1873.....		5,538,948	38,596,032 50	18,002,178 00	.....	5,170,738 00	3,083,648 00	534,923 00	66,828,512 70
1874.....			1,434,030 00	468,515 50	.....	5,497,255 80	.....	.....	5,988,801 80
1875.....			2,833,030 00	623,950 00	.....	698,560 00	.....	.....	10,070,868 00
1876.....			4,895,525 00	4,106,262 50	.....	2,688,105 00	.....	.....	19,126,602 50
1877.....			9,745,850 00	7,564,175 00	.....	5,133,070 00	.....	.....	28,546,095 00
1878.....			3,673,225 00	2,706,112 50	.....	1,609,545 00	.....	.....	28,546,095 00
1879.....			3,275 00	3,887 50	.....	1,575 00	.....	.....	27,227,382 50
1880.....			27,683,750	8,687 50	.....	3,666 50	.....	.....	27,642,437 50
1881.....			27,683,955	3,688 75	.....	2,507 50	.....	.....	27,649,968 75
1883.....			27,772,075	2,268 75	.....	717,511 50	.....	.....	27,768,398 75
1884.....			28,111,119	4,079 75	.....	2,507 50	.....	.....	28,086,470 15
1885.....			28,588,552	5,178 25	.....	315,371 40	.....	.....	28,546,095 00
1886.....			28,588,905	3,062 50	.....	178,764 20	.....	.....	30,026,341 95
Total.....	\$95,006,960	\$241,766,124	\$122,771,845 00	\$98,496,738 75	\$271,000	\$18,785,608 10	\$4,906,948 90	\$1,281,850 20	\$464,246,521 95

Statement of Coinage.--Continued.

MINOR COIN.

Period.	*Five cents.	*Three cents.	†Two cents.	Cents.	Half cents.	Total.
1793 to 1873.....	\$5,275,140 00	\$905,850 00	\$912,020 00	\$4,898,452 44	\$38,926 11	\$11,919,898 55
1874.....	244,850 00	25,640 00	.....	137,985 00	.....	411,925 09
1875.....	184,850 00	12,540 00	.....	125,485 00	.....	293,875 00
1876.....	182,450 00	7,560 00	.....	125,485 00	.....	293,875 00
1877.....	25,450 00	.....	.....	39,015 00	.....	64,465 00
1878.....	80 00	49 00	.....	30,448 00	.....	30,684 00
1879.....	1,175 00	964 00	.....	95,689 00	.....	97,798 00
1880.....	1,247 50	963 50	.....	297,741 00	.....	299,971 50
1881.....	230,177 75	33,416 65	.....	272,515 05	.....	503,109 71
1882.....	1,020,036 40	15,854 50	.....	404,874 19	.....	1,430,801 13
1883.....	765,745 25	344 86	.....	405,719 53	.....	1,172,709 73
1884.....	351,691 00	144 60	.....	175,731 30	.....	527,556 80
1885.....	275 85	185 57	.....	16,966 13	.....	17,377 85
1886.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$8,139,265 09	\$991,009 00	\$912,020 00	\$7,462,785 36	\$39,926 11	\$17,460,998 09

*First Coinage in 1866.

†First Coinage in 1865. †First Coinage in 1864.

STATEMENT OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TO DECEMBER 31ST, '86.

STATEMENT OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

Certificates representing Silver Dollars.....	\$124,595,102
Certificates in Treasurer's hands.....	7,335,438
Outstanding.....	\$117,246,670
Silver Dollars in Treasury U. S.....	\$185,508,238
Outstanding Certificates.....	\$117,246,670
Silver Dollars owned by Government.....	\$71,259,568

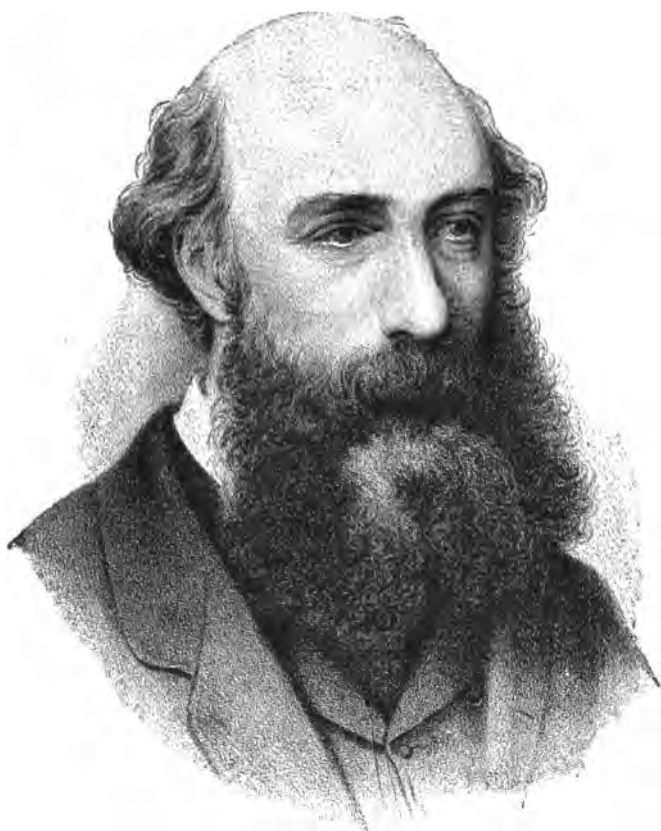
AMOUNT OF SILVER DOLLARS COINED.

From February 28, '78, to December 31, '86.....	\$249,683,647
Amount in the Treasury U. S.....	\$185,508,238
Amount in Circulation.....	61,177,409

**Statement of the Outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of
the United States on the First of January of each year
from 1791 to 1842 inclusive, and on the First
of July of each year from 1843 to 1887
inclusive.**

Jan. 1st, 1791	\$75,463,476.52	Jan. 1st, 1839	3,573,343.82
" 1792	77,227,924.66	" 1840	5,250,875.54
" 1793	80,352,634.04	" 1841	13,594,480.73
" 1794	78,427,404.77	" 1842	20,601,226.28
" 1795	80,747,587.39	July 1st 1843	32,742,922.00
" 1796	83,762,172.07	" 1844	23,461,652.50
" 1797	82,064,479.33	" 1845	15,925,303.01
" 1798	79,228,529.12	" 1846	15,550,202.97
" 1799	78,408,669.77	" 1847	38,826,534.77
" 1800	82,976,294.35	" 1848	47,044,862.23
" 1801	83,038,050.80	" 1849	63,061,858.69
" 1802	86,712,632.25	" 1850	63,452,773.55
" 1803	77,054,680.30	" 1851	68,304,796.02
" 1804	86,427,120.88	" 1852	66,199,341.71
" 1805	82,312,150.50	" 1853	59,803,117.70
" 1806	75,723,270.66	" 1854	42,242,222.42
" 1807	69,218,398.64	" 1855	35,586,858.56
" 1808	65,196,317.97	" 1856	31,972,537.90
" 1809	57,023,192.09	" 1857	28,699,831.85
" 1810	53,173,217.52	" 1858	44,911,881.03
" 1811	48,005,587.76	" 1859	58,496,837.88
" 1812	45,209,737.90	" 1860	64,842,287.88
" 1813	55,962,827.57	" 1861	90,580,873.72
" 1814	81,487,846.24	" 1862	524,176,412.13
" 1815	99,833,660.15	" 1863	1,119,772,138.63
" 1816	127,334,933.74	" 1864	1,815,784,370.57
" 1817	123,491,965.16	" 1865	2,680,647,869.74
" 1818	103,466,633.83	" 1866	2,773,236,173.69
" 1819	95,529,648.28	" 1867	2,678,126,103.87
" 1820	91,015,566.15	" 1868	2,611,687,851.19
" 1821	89,987,427.66	" 1869	2,588,452,213.04
" 1822	93,546,676.98	" 1870	2,480,072,427.81
" 1823	90,875,877.28	" 1871	2,353,211,332.32
" 1824	90,269,777.77	" 1872	2,253,251,078.78
" 1825	83,788,432.71	" 1873	2,234,482,743.20
" 1826	81,054,059.99	" 1874	2,251,690,218.43
" 1827	73,987,357.20	" 1875	2,232,284,281.95
" 1828	67,475,043.87	" 1876	2,180,394,817.15
" 1829	58,421,413.67	" 1877	2,205,301,142.10
" 1830	48,565,406.50	" 1878	2,256,205,398.20
" 1831	39,123,191.68	" 1879	2,349,567,232.04
" 1832	24,322,235.18	" 1880	2,120,415,120.63
" 1833	7,001,608.83	" 1881	2,069,013,319.58
" 1834	4,760,082.08	" 1882	1,918,312,744.03
" 1835	37,513.05	" 1883	1,884,171,478.07
" 1836	336,957.83	" 1884	1,830,528,923.57
" 1837	3,308,124.07	" 1885	1,876,424,275.14
" 1838	10,434,221.14	" 1886	1,756,445,205.78
Dec. 1, 1887, \$1,664,461,536.38			

LONDON
CLEARING HOUSE
SYSTEM.



GEORGE DERBYSHIRE,

INSPECTOR LONDON CLEARING HOUSE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE LONDON CLEARING HOUSE,

The first evidence we have been able to procure of Clearing House transactions in London, is from an entry in the books of Messrs. Martin & Co., Bankers, in 1773, which reads: "Quarterly charge for use of Clearing room 19s. 6d." In 1775, the bankers, it is supposed, (although the evidence as to the fact is not positive) used a building in Lombard street for the convenience of exchanging checks and other securities and reducing the amount of actual money to be used in the settlement of the same, from which the present system undoubtedly developed. For many years there was a strong opposition to the system by some of the principal bankers of London, which gradually was withdrawn, as its advantages were demonstrated, and in the year 1810 we find, from the best sources of information we can obtain, the number of banking houses represented in the Clearing House to have been forty-six (46).

It is more than probable that the system really originated from the desirability on the part of the bank messengers to avail themselves of methods suggested by the requirements and necessities for the reduction of time and labor in accomplishing such result.

The ale house was in those times (and possibly still is) the general resort of the overworked laborer in most lines of business, and the natural sequence of such associations would be the discussion of plans for their relief. Experience taught them that by offsetting with each other the various amounts held by each, a reduction of labor as well as responsibility was attained which naturally grew into a crude system, capable of improvement and development by larger minds and talent. It is a little remarkable that no authentic records can be found, if any, of the transactions until 1840, and they are so imperfect, and with so little detail, as to be of small value. It was not until after the establishment of the New York Clearing House, that any attention was paid to statistics of the transactions, but the perfect system established by that institution has aroused the managers of the London Clearing House to the importance of correct records in detail, which are proving the value of such statistics for financial purposes.

The London Clearing House is situated in Post Office Court, Lombard street. The Clearing banks are:

The Alliance,
The Bank of England,
Messrs. Barclay & Co.,
Messrs. Barnett & Co.,
Messrs. Bosanquet & Co.,
Messrs. Brown, Janson & Co.,
The Capital & Counties Bank, Limited.

The Central Bank of London, Limited,
 The City Bank, Limited. (including City Bank and
 "Aldgate Branch.")
 The Consolidated Bank, Limited,
 Messrs. Dimsdale & Co.,
 Messrs. Fuller & Co.,
 Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co.,
 The Imperial Bank, Limited.
 The London & County Bank, Limited.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, (including
 London Joint Stock Bank, "Southwark Branch.")
 The London & Southwestern Bank, Limited (including
 the London and South Western Bank, "Finsbury
 Branch.")
 The London & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The London & Westminster Bank, Limited ("South-
 wark Branch.")
 Messrs. Martin & Co.
 The National Bank.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 Messrs. Prescott & Co.
 Messrs. Robarts & Co.
 The Royal Exchange Bank, Limited.
 Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co.,
 The Union Bank of London, Limited.
 Messrs. Williams & Co.

The methods of clearing vary so much from that of the
 New York Association, that we give a brief description of
 it. In New York everything is done exactly on time and
 in the most perfect quiet and order, the Clearings occupy-
 ing but ten minutes. We quote from a book published
 in London in 1884, by W. Howarth, F. R. Hist. S.,
 etc., on the Clearing House system and "Clearing
 Houses." After describing the Clearing Room he says :
 "The men who transact the Clearing business for the
 "various banks are called 'Clearers.' Each bank has
 "two sets of books ruled, the columns being headed with
 "the names of the different Clearing Banks. One of these
 "sets is used at the bank itself, the other at the house.
 "The men who enter in the 'clearing books,' (as they
 "are called) in the bank are called 'outclearers,' while the
 "men whose work is in the 'house' are in like manner
 "designated the 'inclearers.' The 'outclearers' in the
 "morning send the various cheques secured by their bank
 "on the other clearing banks, in alphabetical order,
 "having done which, they at once enter them in
 "the 'outclearing' books under the names of the dif-
 "ferent banks. When the first lot is entered, the batches
 "of cheques, or 'charges,' as they are called, on the re-
 "spective banks, are cast up, the cheques pinned together,
 "or 'screwed up,' and the total entered on the back
 "of the last article. When all this is done the clerk
 "takes the charges, numbering in all 27, and placing
 "them in his case, makes off for the house where he is

"supposed to be between 10 A. M. and 11 A. M. Arriving
 "there he goes around the building, depositing his charges
 "on the desks of the different banks on whom the drafts
 "are drawn. Each bank does this, and consequently as
 "there are 28 banks in the house the 'inclearers' will find
 "on their desks on their arrival, or shortly after, 27
 "bundles of cheques etc. The 'inclearers' take with
 "them the 'in books' and at once enter the various
 "charges under the headings of the several banks, casting
 "each when entered, and seeing if the cast corresponds
 "with the total on the back of the last cheque. 'Should
 "the totals not agree, the clerk sings out in a loud voice
 "the name of the bank with whose total he differs, and the
 "representative of that bank is obliged to go to the desk of
 "the complainant and take with him his 'out books.' The
 "items are then run over and the mistake detected and
 "rectified. When the 'inclearer' has entered and
 "agreed all the charges on his desk, he puts the cheques
 "etc. in his case, and returns to his office, taking with him
 "his 'out books.' The morning clearing is generally
 "over by noon. On arriving at his bank, the clearer
 "hands the drafts over to the clerks whose business it
 "is to pay the clearings, who examine the articles, and
 "if everything be regular, and the customers have the
 "money, pay them. The afternoon clearing com-
 "mences at 2:30 P. M. by which the 'outclearer' has
 "repeated the process already described as comprising
 "the morning out-work; and a runner is despatched to
 "deliver the charges as in the morning. As the 'out-
 "clearers' receive drafts from the waste book and other
 "sources, he sorts and enters, but seldom, except on a
 "very slack day, has time to put an amount on any but
 "the first lot. Thus he goes on till four o'clock, when
 "the Cashiers, taking no more credits, he receives no
 "more cheques; he then casts his books and taking
 "them with him, proceeds to the house. In the mean-
 "while the 'in clerk' is also at his post at 2:30 P. M.
 "and finds awaiting him several charges which he
 "enters on, as a continuation of the morning work. As
 "the time passes the runner makes his appearance
 "more frequently and the charges drop on his desk
 "often, and still more often. The runner from his own
 "bank also constantly takes from his box the charges he
 "has 'dealt with,' hastens with them to his office and
 "hands them to the paying clerks, who examine and
 "despatch them with all speed to the men on the cash
 "books or ledgers.

"The house is prone to indulge in a little fun during
 "the early afternoon, occasionally bursting forth with a
 "'gloria' or bit of the National Anthem, or other vocal
 "display not quite so edifying, but as three o'clock comes
 "and goes, the pressure of work leaves no time for
 "foolish frivolity.

"Between half-past three and four, nought is heard

"but the hurried tread of the runners, the dropping of the charges, the scratching of the pens, and the rustling of paper, as the 'inclearers' with lightning-like rapidity run the items in their in-books and cast them up."

"A quarter to four; the passages are thronged, the pressure more intense, the pens of the clerks seem like express trains running down inclines, so great is their rate of movement, the charges are more frequent and heavy, and drop about the books and heads of the poor clearers like hailstones in a thunder storm. Five minutes to four: if anything a still harder pull. Four o'clock; the runners are pouring in very fast, bearing out their names, and almost more than that, for they rush in and out of the building like so many men escaped from Bedlam."

"Five minutes past four: the white hand of the three handed clock which is just five minutes behind the minute hand, is on the four; the bell strikes; the doors are bolted, and from all parts of the room, in various keys, sometimes harmonious, though often otherwise, there arises a prolonged 'oh, oh, oh, oh!' a kind of raising the safety valve, a letting off of surplus steam, a returning to the ordinary pressure of their business, after having been for so long screwed up to such an abnormally high tension. The striking of the bell at 4-5 P. M., regulates the closing of the door, which means the cessation of any delivery of charges other than those in the house at the time."

"At ten minutes past four, the bolts are again drawn and a general stampede takes place of runners hurrying with the 'last lot of stuff' to their several banks, the receipt of which sets the whole of the internal machinery of the great clearing banks running with redoubled vigor."

"But the house! as soon as the 'inclearer' has got all the charges off his desk, in other words, when he has entered the last check or draft, he casts his book. By the time he has finished doing this the 'outclearer,' as already mentioned, has made his advent at the house, bringing with him his "outbooks." Most of the smaller banks divide the clearing banks into two sets, and use two books, making one book do for each set, and one clerk for each book; but for the larger banks there are many subdivisions, still the principle is the same. The grand arrangement is that these 'in' and 'out' books are exact counterparts of one another, so far as the ruling and heading is concerned."

"Therefore when at some minutes past four in the afternoon the clearers at the house receive the 'out-books,' they are immediately handed over to the 'in-men,' so that each man has the 'outbook' corresponding with his 'inbook.'"

"Now of course it is clear to all our readers that the

" 'in' work of any bank must be the 'out' work of the
 " other banks, because the checks to be collected by
 " any bank, are dispatched to the house and dis-
 " tributed, when the 'in' clerks of the several banks enter
 " the various charges in their 'inbooks,' that is to say,
 " they enter in their 'inbooks' the charges they have
 " to pay. The clearing clerks then arrange their books
 " so that the 'outbook' is on their left hand, and the
 " 'inbook' on their right, i. e., the book which contains
 " the articles *to be received*, is on their left, while the
 " book containing the articles *to be paid* is on their
 " right. The 'sheet' is then taken, and on it the clerk
 " next bestows all his attention. A specimen of this
 " 'sheet' on which the balances are entered is as follows :

DEBTORS. THE _____ BANK. CREDITORS.

Alliance.
 Barclay.
 Barnett.
 Bennett.
 Bosanquet.
 Brown.
 Capital and Counties.
 Central.
 City.
 Consolidated.
 County.
 Dimsdale.
 Fuller.
 Glyn.
 Imperial.
 Joint.
 Bank.
 London & Southwestern.
 London & Westminster.
 Martin.
 Royal Exchange.
 National.
 National Provincial.
 Prescott.
 Robarts.
 Southwark.
 Smith.
 Union.
 Williams.
 Country Clearing.
 C. H.

"This form is in reality a summary of the day's pro-
 " ceedings, for, when complete, it is a statement of the
 " exact position which each individual bank bears to
 " all and each of the Clearing banks."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Howarth, in his article from which the above is
 quoted, after giving a detailed description of the various
 entries on this statement just referred to, and the
 methods of comparisons for an agreement of the amounts
 of the balance—then continues as follows: "From a
 " quarter past four to five o'clock there is the hurrying of
 " the clearers from one desk to another, shouting out
 " for the different clerks, calling of amounts, cries of
 " 'charge you,' 'pay you,' and so on, apparently a

"perfect Babel. The noise which seems to betoken
 "cessation of work is really a cloak, as it were, to the
 "busiest time of the whole day, for a settlement must
 "be made of all the transactions, and the clerks are
 "agreeing their different totals and casts, checking
 "amounts. The rapidity with which the mental calcu-
 "lations are made is simply marvellous; the clearers
 "run up column after column of figures with their eyes,
 "dotting down totals as they go on, and with the major-
 "ity, it is a strange exception to find an error.

"Remember, there is working and working—working
 "in a bank is one thing, for there is some noise and
 "distracting influence; but working in the Clearing
 "House is like working in a place where everything
 "tends to distract and deter the mind from action.
 "With a man on this side and another on that, both
 "shouting out different questions to him at the same
 "moment, with a clerk from 'Glyns' yelling out for
 "the cast of 'his side,' with the 'Union' man calling
 "at the top of his voice to know whether he has his
 "'books' (out) down yet, with the 'Imperial' man
 "asking for the amount of some item or other, the
 "clearer has to remain calm, unmoved and withal
 "alive in every faculty to the situation, casting as if
 "he were in solitude and alone, undisturbed by any,
 "going on in his own way. When he has marked or
 "ticked all his balances, he returns to his desk and
 "waits. In the meantime while all these things have
 "been taking place at the House, the runner has de-
 "livered his drafts (which he took from the 'inclear-
 "er's' box) to the proper authorities of his establish-
 "ment, by whom they are examined as speedily
 "as possible. All those cheques, etc., which the bank
 "officials cannot pay, are dispatched forthwith back to
 "the House. The 'inclearer' at once enters them on the
 "'debtor' side (left hand side) of his sheet at the end
 "after the cast, and then finally casts up that side. As
 "soon as entered, the 'returns' are distributed just in
 "the same manner as are the charges in the afternoon.
 "As the clearer sits at his desk he receives the returns
 "sent to him by other banks, and these he enters on
 "the creditor (right hand) side of the sheet. At five
 "minutes past five the bell once again strikes, the clerk
 "runs up his sheet, casting it finally, and strikes the
 "balance, which, if it be a debit one (say £15,009, 1s. 6d.)
 "he enters on a little form printed in red, thus :

Drs. Messrs. _____

To General Balance.

£15,009, 1s. 6d.

"If, on the other hand, he has to receive, say £29,-
 "347 2s. 6d, he uses a similar form printed in black :

Crs. Messrs. _____

By General Balances.

29,347 2s. 6d.

" Having filled up this little form, he next proceeds to write his ticket, which will be a "green," if he is to receive on account of the day's transactions, a "white" if he has "to pay.

The green ticket runs as follows :—

SETTLEMENT AT THE CLEARING HOUSE.

London, _____ 188

To the Cashier of THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

*Be pleased to CREDIT our Account the sum of _____
out of the money at the credit of the account of the Clearing Bankers.*

£ _____

Seen by me. _____

Inspector of the Clearing House.

This is the left hand half of the ticket, the right hand is somewhat different, thus :—

SETTLEMENT AT THE CLEARING HOUSE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

_____ 188

*To account of Messrs. _____
has this evening been CREDITED with the sum of _____
out of the money at the credit of the account of the Clearing Bankers.*

For the Bank of England,

£ _____

" If it happens that the clearer has to pay on account of his bank, he then fills up a white form, the left and right hand half of which are as follows :—

[LEFT HAND.]

SETTLEMENT OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

London, _____ 188

To the Cashier of the BANK OF ENGLAND.

*Be pleased to TRANSFER from our Account the sum of _____
and place it to the credit of the Account of the Clearing Bankers, and allow it to be drawn for, by any of them (with the knowledge of either of the Inspectors, signified by his countersigning the draft).*

£ _____ [RIGHT HAND.]

SETTLEMENT AT THE CLEARING HOUSE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

_____ 188

*A TRANSFER for the sum of _____
has this evening been made at the Bank, from the Account of Messrs. _____*

to the account of the Clearing Bankers.

£ _____

For the Bank of England.

This certificate has been seen by me, _____

Inspector.

"When the ticket is "white," the clearer fills it up "with the other form, leaves the little form with his "sheet on the Inspector's desk, and then hurries over "to the Bank of England with his ticket. The Cashier "at the Bank, seeing that the ticket presented to him is "signed by the manager, or other persons duly author- "ized, of whatever bank the clerk may purport to come "from, signs the counterfoil, and retains the half, au- "thorizing him to transfer a certain amount from the "account of that bank to the account of the Clearing "Bankers. The clearer on receiving the other half, "signed by the Cashier of the Bank of England, returns "to the House to get the Inspector's signature to the "transfer, which he then takes to his own establish- "ment. If the clearer be going to *receive*, he gets the "Inspector's signature *first*, then goes to the Bank of "England as before, where the same operation takes "place. on regaining his ticket, or rather half of his "ticket from the Cashier, he returns to his own bank."

A system of clearing country checks has been in operation in connection with the London Clearing House for about twenty-six years. It is more in accordance with the methods of the New York Clearing House. The country banks which have London offices or agents, receive and deliver through them the checks received in the course of business, they being assorted by each bank according to the agents names. The rest of the system being similar to the regular town clearings. The balances resulting from the country clearings are not *really paid for, for three days*, including the day on which the checks are presented and the day on which they are paid. These checks are taken to the respective agents or banks, assorted according to the banks on which they are drawn, and forwarded by mail at once for payment.

The Inspector of the London Clearing House is Mr. George Derbyshire, who was elected to that place in 1852, and has filled the office to the general satisfaction of the bankers for that long period.

There are four other Clearing Houses in Great Britain viz. Manchester, New Castle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

There are also houses in Paris, Berlin, Milan, Genoa, and other places, all are successfully meeting the requirements of their respective cities, and growing in usefulness and importance.

The Manchester Clearing House has a membership of fourteen banks and bankers. Newcastle-on-Tyne eight; Edinburgh seven; Glasgow seven; Paris nineteen.

HISTORY
—OF—
LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND AMENDMENTS

FROM

APRIL 4TH, 1849 TO JANUARY, 1888.

FOR

STATE OF NEW YORK.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

(AND THE PAYMENT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c., &c., FALLING
DUE ON HOLIDAYS.)

The first legislation in this State on this subject was in 1849, when the following Act was passed, viz :

LAW OF 1849, CHAPTER 261.

"An Act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes."

Passed April 4, 1849.

The people of the State of New York represented in senate and assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The following days, viz., the first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the fourth day of July; the twenty-fifth day of December, called Christmas day, and any day appointed or recommended by the governor of the State or the President of the United States, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. This was the law from that time until 1865, when an amendment was passed providing one or more holidays, viz., the twenty-second day of February, and providing that in case any such holiday fell on Sunday, then the next ensuing day should be observed, and that in such case all notes, bills, checks, &c., should become due and payable on the Tuesday next succeeding.

This remained in force until 1870, when another Act was passed, amending the original Act of 1849, and expressly repealing all Acts, or parts of Acts, inconsistent with the same (*i. e.*, the Act of 1870). This Act was evidently passed for the purpose of clearing up some obscurities in the amendment of 1865—with what success is best illustrated by citing the last part of Section

I.: "And when either of those days (*i. e.*, holidays) shall occur on Sunday the following Monday shall be deemed a public holiday, any bill of exchange, &c., * * * which, but for this Act, would fall due and payable on the day following such Sunday or Monday," &c.

Owing to the clumsy wording of the Act, a note which fell due on a Sunday which was properly a holiday might be construed to fall due on the day following such Sunday, although the day following such Sunday (*i. e.*, Monday) would be the day observed as the holiday instead of on the preceding Saturday, in accordance with business customs. In 1872 the Act was passed making the general State election day as a public holiday for the same purpose.—Laws 1872, Chapter 544.

The amending Act of 1870 was again itself amended in 1873, so as to provide, that Decoration Day should be a holiday, and providing, "That all bills of exchange, &c., which shall, with or without grace, become due and payable on Sunday, or on any of the days mentioned in the preceding section, or any Monday kept as aforesaid as a public holiday, shall be deemed to be due and payable on the business day next succeeding their maturity."—Laws of 1873, Chapter 577.

The effect of this Act was to provide that any note, &c., which fell due on an ordinary Sunday was not payable until the next day, contrary to all business customs.

This error was discovered, and the amending Act of 1863 was again amended a few days later by leaving out the word Sunday, referred to Laws of 1873, Chapter 639.

In 1875 an Act was passed of which the following is the full text.

LAWS OF 1875, CHAPTER 27.

"An Act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes.

SECTION 1. The following days, namely: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the twenty-second day of February, known as Washington's Birthday; the thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day; the fourth day of July, called Independence Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas Day, any general election day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving or fasting and prayer or other religious observance shall, for all purposes whatsoever as regard the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor

of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes made after the passage of this Act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays; and all such bills, checks and notes otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on the said days shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next preceding such holidays.

SECTION 2. Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such case, all bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this Act, which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or payment on the said Monday, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the Saturday preceding.

There is no clause in this Act expressly repealing the former Acts on this subject, nor does it mention them.

It is an entirely new law, and not an amendment of the former ones on the same subject. It however supercedes all such acts by implication, and for the first time made the law conform to what would have been custom in all probability had there been no statute on the subject. The next amendment was one passed by the legislature in 1881, in reference to which there has been so much enquiry. As a matter of fact, the amendment of this year makes no change whatever in the law as passed in 1875, as far as bills of exchange, &c., are concerned.

The amendment is only to section 1st of that Act, and merely adds to the end of the same clause, providing that such holidays shall be observed as Sundays are now observed in the public offices of the State or Counties of this State :

The Act of 1881 also adds to the title of the Act of 1875 the words, "and relating to the closing of public offices." The full text of that Act is as follows:

LAWS OF 1881, CHAPTER 30.

An Act to amend Chapter 27 of the Laws of 1875, entitled:

An Act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes. Passed March 15, 1881.*

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1 of Chapter 27 of the Laws of 1875 entitled, "An Act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of ex-

*This was not returned by the Governor within ten days after it was presented to him, and became a law without his signature.

change, bank checks, and promissory notes," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. The following days namely: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's Day; the twenty-second day of February, known as Washington's Birthday; the thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day; the fourth day of July, called Independence Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas Day; any general Election Day, and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of thanksgiving or fast and prayer, or other religious observances, shall for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and the protesting and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, and promissory notes made after the passage of this Act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays; and all such bills, checks and notes, otherwise presented for acceptance or payment on the said days, shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance and payment on the secular or business day next preceeding such holiday, and the day aforesaid shall be considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices of the State or Counties of the State. On all other days such offices shall be kept open for transaction of business.

SECTION 2. The title of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "An Act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, and relating to the closing of public offices.

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect "immediately."

The effect of the existing law upon commercial paper falling due, in the State on Sunday December 25th, and on the next Monday, December 26th, is plain: it is;

I. With respect to all such paper as may fall due upon Sunday the 25th December, the usual business customs of presenting, protesting, etc., on the preceeding Saturday should be followed, as Sunday was not observed as the holiday, and will not differ in this regard in any way from an ordinary Sunday.

II. All papers falling due upon Monday, which is the day to be observed as the holiday, should be presented for acceptance or payment, and such paper should be protested and the usual notice given on Saturday, December 24th. It is hardly necessary to state that the same practice should be observed on the following Sunday and Monday, January 1st and 2d.

It follows, that a second demand, protest, etc., on either of the succeeding Tuesdays will not be necessary.

AN ACT

TO FURTHER AMEND CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE, ENTITLED AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER THIRTY OF THE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE, "AN ACT TO DESIGNATE THE HOLIDAYS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK CHECKS AND PROMISSORY NOTES, AND RELATING TO THE CLOSING OF PUBLIC OFFICES."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Passed May 6, 1887 ; three-fifths being present.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter twenty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled, as amended by chapter thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, "An act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, and relating to the closing of public offices," is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

§ 1. The following days and half days, namely: The first day of January, commonly called New Year's day; the twenty-second of February, known as Washington's Birthday; the thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day; the fourth day of July, called Independence Day; the first Monday of September, to be known hereafter as Labor Day; the twenty-fifth day of December, known as Christmas Day; any general election day in this State; every Saturday from twelve o'clock at noon until twelve o'clock at midnight, which is hereby designated a half-holiday; and any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State, or the President of the United States, as a day of Thanksgiving, or fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, shall, for all purposes whatever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice

of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes, made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, and as such public holidays or half-holidays; and all such bills, checks and notes otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment on any of the said days shall be deemed to be payable and be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday; but in the case of a half-holiday shall be presentable for acceptance or payment at or before twelve o'clock noon of that day. Provided, however, that for the purpose of protesting, or otherwise holding liable any party to any bill of exchange, check, or promissory note, and which shall not have been paid before twelve o'clock at noon on any Saturday, a demand of acceptance or payment thereof may be made, and notice of protest or dishonor thereof may be given on the next succeeding secular or business day. And provided, further, that when any person shall receive for collection any check, bill of exchange or promissory note, due and presentable for acceptance or payment on any Saturday, such person shall not be deemed guilty of any neglect or omission of duty, nor incur any liability in not presenting for payment or acceptance, or collection such check, bill of exchange, or promissory note on that day. And provided, further, that in construing this section every Saturday, unless a whole holiday as aforesaid, shall until twelve o'clock noon, be deemed a secular or business day. And the days and half days aforesaid shall be considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and as public holidays or half-holidays, for all purposes whatsoever as regards the transaction of business in the public offices of this State, or Counties of this State. On all other days, or half days, except Sundays, such offices shall be kept open for the transaction of business.

SECTION II. Section two of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. Whenever the first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the thirtieth day of May, the fourth day of July or the twenty-fifth day of December shall fall upon Sunday, the next Monday following shall be deemed a public holiday for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; provided, however, that in such cases all bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act which would otherwise be presentable for acceptance or payment on said Monday shall be deemed to be presentable for acceptance or payment on the secular or business day next succeeding such holiday.

SECTION III. This act shall take effect on the tenth day after its passage as certified by the Secretary of State.

ANALYSIS

OF THE HALF-SATURDAY HOLIDAY BILL AS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Taking effect May 16, 1887.

By the Bill as passed all commercial paper otherwise due on any of the whole holidays is payable the succeeding secular or business day. Saturday up to 12 M. is deemed a secular or business day.

Therefore paper due on a whole holiday which falls on Friday is payable Saturday by 12 M. Paper due on holidays falling on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays is payable on the succeeding secular or business day.

Paper due on a Saturday which is a whole holiday is payable the following Monday. If that be a holiday it is payable on Tuesday.

Paper due on a half-holiday Saturday is due by 12 M., but may be demanded for protest and notice of dishonor or protest given the next secular or business day. There is nothing, however, in the Act to prevent demand and protest of any paper before 12 M. on a half-holiday Saturday, and this may be done whenever it may be deemed expedient.

If a whole holiday fall on a Sunday, the next Monday is a holiday, and paper falling due on such a Monday is payable the succeeding secular or business day.

As to paper falling due on an ordinary Sunday, no provision is made and very properly.

Such paper is governed by the common law, and where the last day of grace falls on a Sunday it is due on Saturday by 12 M.

If that Sunday be also a holiday the law is not changed. The Act, it will be seen, does not apply to paper due on a Sunday, but to paper due on a Monday where Sunday is the holiday.

Consequently it is plain that whether Sunday be a holiday or not, paper due on that day is payable on the preceding Saturday by 12 M.

If Saturday be a whole holiday, however, it is due on the preceding secular or business day.

As to paper not entitled to days of grace when by the terms thereof it is due on Sunday, it is payable by the existing law on the Monday following.

If Monday be a holiday, it is payable the succeeding day.

Where paper presentable for payment or acceptance on a Saturday is received for collection, the banks are not guilty of neglect or omission of duty and incur no liability in not presenting such paper for payment or acceptance or collecting it on that day.

NOTE.—The Act applies only to commercial paper made *on or after* May 16, 1887. As to all paper made *prior* to May 16, 1887, the present law applies.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1887.

A. R. DYETT,

Counsel of the New York Clearing House Association.

CHAP. 461.

AN ACT TO FIX THE TIME OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Passed May 25, 1887; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All bills of exchange and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, except those payable at sight, or on demand, which shall be otherwise payable on any half holiday Saturday, shall be deemed to be and shall be payable on the next succeeding secular or business day.

§ 2. All bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes made after the passage of this act, which by the terms thereof shall be payable on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed to be and shall be payable on the next succeeding secular or business day.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

SUPPLEMENT TO ANALYSIS
OF
THE HALF-SATURDAY HOLIDAY BILL.

Since I prepared my analysis of May 9, 1887, a bill has been passed by the Legislature, taking effect immediately, whereby :

1. Commercial paper otherwise due on a Half-Holiday Saturday, *except* paper payable *at sight* or on *demand*, is payable the next succeeding secular or business day.

2. All commercial paper, whether entitled to days of grace or not otherwise due on an *ordinary Sunday*, is payable the next succeeding secular or business day.

NEW YORK, May 25, 1887.

A. R. DYETT,
*Counsel for the N. Y. Clearing
House Association.*

NOTE.—This new Act applies only to paper made after May 25, 1887.

Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.		
	Legal Rate	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.		Legal Rate	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
Alabama	per cent.	per ct.	20	6	3	Missouri	6	per ct.	10	10	5
Arkansas	8	8	10	5	3	Montana.....	10	Any rate	6	6	2
Arizona	10	Any rate	4	4	2	Nebraska.....	7	10	8	5	4
California.....	7	Any rate	5	4	2	Nevada.....	10	Any rate	6	6	4
Colorado.....	10	10	6	6	6	New Hampshire.....	6	6	20	6	6
Connecticut.....	6	↑	16	16	6	New Jersey.....	6	6	20	6	6
Dakota.....	7	12	5	6	3	New Mexico.....	6	12	15	6	6
Delaware.....	6	6	20	6	3	New York.....	6	6*	20	6	6
Dist. of Columbia.....	6	10	12	3	3	North Carolina.....	8	8	10	3	3
Florida.....	8	Any rate	20	3	2	Ohio.....	6	8	5	15	6
Georgia.....	7	8	7	6	4	Oregon.....	8	10	10	6	1
Idaho.....	10	18	6	5	4	Pennsylvania.....	6	6	5	6	6
Illinois.....	6	8	7	10	5	Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate	20	6	6
Indiana.....	6	6	10	10	6	South Carolina.....	7	10	20	6	6
Iowa.....	7	10	20	10	5	Tennessee.....	6	6	10	6	6
Kansas.....	7	12	5	5	3	Texas.....	8	12	15	4	2
Kentucky.....	6	6	15	15	5	Utah.....	10	Any rate	5	4	2
Louisiana.....	5	8	10	5	3	Vermont.....	6	6	8	6	6
Maine.....	6	Any rate	20	6	6	Virginia.....	6	12	10	5	2
Maryland.....	6	6	12	3	3	Washington Ter.....	10	Any rate	6	6	3
Massachusetts.....	6	Any rate	20	6	6	West Virginia.....	6	↑	10	10	5
Michigan.....	7	10	6	6	6	Wisconsin.....	7	10	20	6	6
Minnesota.....	10	Any rate	10	6	6	Wyoming.....	8	Any rate	5	5	4
Mississippi.....	6	10	7	6	3						

*New York has by a recent law legalised any rate of interest on call loans of \$5,000 or upwards, on collateral security. †No usury, but over six per cent. cannot be collected by law.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

OF THE YEAR 1887.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

The following tables showing transactions in the number of shares sold at the New York Stock Exchange for 1886 and 1887, and their estimated value, the total of the transactions of all the Clearing Houses of the country with the separate transactions of the New York Clearing House, and the quarterly amounts of clearings for the past three years illustrate to those familiar with financial causes and effects, the fact, that notwithstanding the great decrease in stock dealings in the New York Stock Exchange, the increase in the general business and prosperity of the country affords cause for congratulation.

The rapid development and growth of the far West, naturally increase the clearings of cities outside of New York, while the depression and reduction in the volume of stock business in New York City is without question the result of the uncertainty of congressional financial legislation, and the uncertain condition as to earnings of the large railroad interests caused by the extensive strikes of their operatives. Still the fact is apparent that never in the whole history of this country was the general prosperity so great, the financial institutions in as sound and prosperous a condition, or labor better rewarded than at the present time. Let Congress speedily take some decisive action upon the reduction of the public indebtedness, and fix upon some healthy basis for bank circulation, and we shall enter an era, developing an increased business of every nature throughout the whole country. The recent large falling off in stock speculations, is not to be regretted by the general public, as it has given a check to reckless speculations which might have proved disastrous. The effect of the silver question, the advocates of which seem to be still pressing to extremes, is also a serious drawback to renewed permanent and continued prosperity. That, with the unsettled disposition of the tariff, in connection with the excitement attending the coming political contest for the election of a President of the United States, has a depressing tendency upon business, and it is remarkable, that notwithstanding all these adverse influences, such a healthy and encouraging condition of things exist.

SALES OF STOCKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month.	Number of Shares.	1887.		Number of Shares.	1886.	
		Par.	Values.		Par.	Values.
Jan...	8,147,127	\$712,998,400	\$414,449,380	8,672,154	\$790,683,975	\$570,361,697
Feb. .	7,214,112	637,698,950	372,354,431	9,410,897	818,717,825	587,469,315
March.	7,147,305	646,985,850	379,692,567	10,152,078	853,773,952	608,511,278
Total	22,508,544	1,997,683,200	1,166,496,378	28,235,129	2,463,175,752	1,766,342,290
April..	9,467,679	804,299,750	472,416,416	6,410,551	584,167,700	376,762,373
May..	6,560,087	603,803,800	371,187,053	6,639,303	603,092,350	422,796,926
June...	6,988,832	617,742,450	393,074,204	7,111,197	654,423,225	452,180,030
Total	23,016,598	2,025,846,000	1,236,677,673	20,161,051	1,841,683,275	1,251,739,329
6 mos	45,525,142	4,023,529,200	2,403,174,051	48,396,180	4,304,859,027	3,018,081,619
July..	4,655,571	409,020,300	260,597,521	5,067,843	473,268,225	305,374,473
Aug..	6,388,154	547,471,250	342,864,173	5,045,025	470,150,425	305,537,166
Sept..	7,384,268	629,650,500	391,287,300	8,536,641	749,163,700	476,136,060
Total	18,427,993	1,586,142,050	994,748,994	18,649,509	1,692,582,350	1,087,047,699
9 mos	63,953,135	5,609,671,250	3,397,923,045	67,045,689	5,997,441,377	4,105,129,318
Oct...	8,300,235	703,725,075	447,102,723	10,738,718	979,198,200	618,444,154
Nov..	7,496,266	640,890,850	399,505,127	10,876,952	950,581,825	533,211,223
Dec..	5,164,980	427,150,275	264,248,004	12,140,691	1,046,153,475	628,877,505
Total	20,961,481	1,771,766,200	1,110,855,854	33,756,361	2,975,933,500	1,780,532,882
Year...	84,944,616	7,381,437,450	4,508,778,899	100,802,050	8,973,374,877	5,885,622,200

NEW YORK CLEARINGS.

Year.	Total Clearings.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	2 1/2 Times Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Clearings Less 2 1/2 Times Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.
1887.....	\$33,484,556,268	—0'6	\$11,271,947,247	—23'4	\$22,212,609,021	+17'1
1886.....	33,676,829,612	+19'6	14,714,155,500	+7'4	18,962,674,112	+31'2
1885.....	28,152,201,336	—9'1	13,699,649,600	—7'7	14,452,551,736	—10'4
1884.....	30,985,871,170	—17'2	14,848,750,000	—5'1	16,137,121,170	—25'9
1883.....	37,434,300,872	—20'2	15,652,024,902	—18'6	21,782,275,970	—21'3
1882.....	46,916,955,031	—5'0	19,223,633,590	—5'9	27,693,321,441	—4'6
1881.....	49,376,882,883	+27'9	20,418,766,007	+18'2	28,958,116,876	+34'3
1880.....	38,614,448,223	+32'1	17,047,715,135	+64'9	21,566,733,088	+14'1
1879.....	29,235,673,829	+47'2	10,341,583,925	+94'5	18,894,089,904	+29'9
1878.....	19,858,671,307	—6'7	5,318,173,952	—18'2	14,540,497,355	—3'2

CLEARINGS IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Year.	Total Clearings Outside New York.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Less 2 1/2 Times New York Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Including Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.
1887.....	\$17,567,262,475	+13'2	\$39,779,871,496	+15'4	\$51,051,818,743	+3'8
1886.....	15,516,431,439	+16'8	34,479,105,551	+24'3	49,193,261,051	+18'7
1885.....	13,287,894,252	+2'1	27,740,445,988	—4'9	41,440,095,588	—5'8
1884.....	13,020,773,203	—8'4	29,157,894,373	—19'0	44,006,644,373	—14'8
1883.....	14,209,194,801	+3'0	35,991,470,771	—13'2	51,643,495,673	—14'8
1882.....	13,794,577,518	—1'2	41,487,898,959	—3'3	60,711,532,549	—4'1
1881.....	13,960,317,317	+22'7	42,918,434,193	+30'3	63,337,200,200	+26'7
1880.....	11,375,400,000	+22'4	32,942,133,088	+16'9	49,989,848,223	+29'7
1879.....	9,290,800,000	+16'8	28,184,889,904	+25'3	38,526,473,829	+38'5
1878.....	7,955,100,000	—6'2	22,495,597,355	—4'1	27,813,771,307	—6'6

Clearings Reported. (000s omitted.)	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total Year.
New York.....	{ 1887. \$8,272,338 1886. 8,526,113 1885. 6,098,312	{ \$8,789,062 7,565,466 5,788,162	{ \$7,772,015 7,536,017 6,518,641	{ \$8,651,141 10,049,234 9,747,086	{ \$33,484,556 33,676,830 28,152,201
Total New England..	{ 1887. 1,200,844 1886. 1,157,428 1885. 907,643	{ 1,342,188 1,103,511 932,229	{ 1,129,355 1,062,680 924,893	{ 1,295,434 1,306,851 1,216,545	{ 4,967,821 4,630,470 3,981,310
Total Middle.....	{ 1887. 1,056,042 1886. 931,315 1885. 769,483	{ 1,126,746 921,422 792,627	{ 1,046,079 972,202 794,651	{ 1,135,971 1,113,319 955,819	{ 4,364,838 3,938,258 3,312,580
Total Western.....	{ 1887. 1,137,782 1886. 935,092 1885. 789,482	{ 1,333,320 1,041,078 898,186	{ 1,253,202 1,118,058 888,262	{ 1,405,261 1,253,467 1,101,622	{ 5,129,565 4,347,695 3,677,552
Tot. South & Southw.	{ 1887. 568,469 1886. 475,970 1885. 426,162	{ 555,353 460,111 397,160	{ 509,280 449,607 365,264	{ 642,754 572,098 504,137	{ 2,275,856 1,957,786 1,692,723
San Francisco.....	{ 1887. 166,675 1886. 137,848 1885. 139,072	{ 208,497 143,156 134,578	{ 233,820 170,116 140,474	{ 220,190 191,102 148,221	{ 829,182 642,222 562,345
Total all.....	{ 1887. 12,402,150 1886. 12,163,766 1885. 9,130,154	{ 18,355,166 11,234,744 8,942,942	{ 11,943,751 11,308,680 9,632,185	{ 13,350,751 14,486,071 13,673,430	{ 51,051,818 49,193,261 41,378,711
Outside New York...	{ 1887. 4,129,812 1886. 3,637,653 1885. 3,031,842	{ 4,566,104 3,669,278 3,154,780	{ 4,171,736 3,772,663 3,113,544	{ 4,609,610 4,436,837 3,926,344	{ 17,567,262 15,516,431 13,226,510

This shows gains for two successive years in every section, excepting only New York City. To indicate more clearly the changes during the year, we give below the clearings by months both with and without New York.

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All. 1887.	1886.	P. Ct.	Clearings Outside New York. 1887.	1886.	P. Ct.
January....	\$4,370,822,843	\$4,143,139,849	+5'5	\$1,408,136,783	\$1,267,610,954	+11'1
February...	3,695,294,565	3,848,019,032	-4'0	1,222,010,794	1,102,511,291	+10'8
March....	4,335,761,645	4,172,610,767	+3'9	1,499,393,166	1,267,534,325	+18'3
Total....	12,401,879,053	12,163,769,648	+2'0	4,129,540,743	3,637,656,570	+13'5
April.....	4,513,017,992	3,610,313,360	+25'0	1,480,146,532	1,189,338,412	+24'5
May.....	4,299,625,922	3,610,281,542	+19'1	1,508,857,535	1,199,953,881	+25'7
June.....	4,541,691,332	4,014,080,056	+13'1	1,576,269,407	1,279,917,154	+23'2
Total....	13,354,335,246	11,234,674,958	+18'9	4,565,273,474	3,669,209,447	+24'4
6 months.	25,756,214,299	23,398,444,606	+10'8	8,694,814,217	7,306,866,017	+19'0
July..	4,023,906,785	3,798,494,306	+5'9	1,428,650,967	1,322,453,901	+8'0
August....	3,843,054,732	3,649,962,616	+5'2	1,349,156,995	1,195,785,287	+12'8
September..	4,076,793,467	3,859,825,968	+5'6	1,393,931,839	1,254,026,211	+11'2
Total....	11,943,754,984	11,308,282,890	+5'6	4,171,739,801	3,772,265,399	+10'6
9 months.	37,699,969,283	34,706,727,496	+8'6	12,886,554,018	11,079,131,416	+16'1
October...	4,537,992,652	4,693,214,001	-3'3	1,559,052,246	1,444,895,940	+7'9
November..	4,527,384,375	4,640,871,146	-2'5	1,596,183,946	1,458,936,285	+9'4
December..	4,285,762,443	5,152,448,408	-16'8	1,545,372,265	1,533,467,798	+0'8
Total....	13,351,149,460	14,486,533,555	-7'1	4,700,608,457	4,437,300,023	+5'9
Tot. year	51,051,818,743	49,193,261,051	+3'8	17,567,292,475	15,516,431,439	+13'2

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

DEALINGS OF THE PAST YEAR—A MARKED DECREASE IN VOLUME OF
OPERATION FROM THE RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.

The following table shows the dealings "on 'Change" in stocks, Government and railroad bonds for each month of the past year:

1887.	Shares of stocks.	Government bonds, par value.	State and R. R. bonds, par value.
January.....	8,236,129	\$805,000	\$44,128,300
February.....	7,260,889	659,000	36,627,900
March.....	7,190,262	600,400	36,691,100
April.....	9,504,152	838,050	49,917,500
May.....	6,625,482	870,500	52,399,100
June.....	7,199,206	394,100	30,404,533
July.....	4,723,220	410,300	16,631,900
August.....	6,487,500	734,750	19,117,620
September.....	7,444,478	393,600	18,832,000
October.....	8,282,243	120,650	21,042,400
November.....	7,683,009	262,600	23,439,700
December.....	5,184,457	458,150	17,734,200
Totals.....	85,921,028	\$6,647,100	\$366,966,253

From this it will be seen that the heaviest transactions in stocks for any one month was in April, and in Government and State and railroad bonds in May, while December showed the smallest transactions in stocks, October in Government, and July in State and railroad bonds. In 1886, the total number of shares of stock dealt in was 102,852,804, as against 85,921,028 shares for 1887, while in 1886, the total par value of State and railroad bonds dealt in was \$635,937,335, as against \$366,966,253 for 1887, a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. The par value of Government bonds traded in during 1886 was \$13,429,100, as against \$6,647,100 for 1887; also a decrease in the latter year of about fifty per cent. The loss in commissions to brokers represented by these figures is said to be very large.

The most active stock during the year just closed was Philadelphia and Reading, nearly sixteen million shares of which were dealt in. The year just closed is said to be the duller one since 1879. The largest day's trade on the Exchange during the year 1887 was 655,147 shares June 24, and the smallest day's trade 84,873 shares on December 21. The largest half-holiday trade was 292,379 shares on September 3, and the smallest, 28,985 shares on July 23.

THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

STATISTICS FOR 1887—INCREASED BUSINESS IN THE STOCK DEPARTMENT OVER THE PRECEDING YEAR—THE PETROLEUM MARKET LESS ACTIVE.

The statement of the year's business done at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, shows a marked increase in the railroad stock department. During the early months of the year the petroleum market was very quiet, and the total of transactions is considerably smaller than for 1886.

The following tables show the totals of transactions in each of the departments of the Exchange:

	R. R. Stocks. Shares.	Mining Stocks. Shares.	Bonds.
January	5,699,020	679,411	\$5,534,000
February	4,304,200	762,858	4,330,000
March	3,733,360	2,419,037	4,420,000
April	4,955,750	1,172,003	4,106,000
May	3,916,570	1,169,715	4,927,100
June	4,822,820	774,141	4,638,350
July	3,470,200	845,896	3,470,190
August	3,879,280	625,326	3,407,950
September	3,980,010	686,074	1,867,380
October	4,745,370	484,246	2,258,770
November	4,483,340	640,707	3,196,200
December	3,928,366	396,162	2,277,600
Totals	51,828,286	10,655,076	\$44,433,540

PETROLEUM DEPARTMENT.

Barrels.	Barrels.
January	111,508,000
February	124,254,000
March	98,134,000
April	82,576,000
May	91,376,000
June	68,234,000
July	70,236,000
August	85,926,000
September	151,406,000
October	145,686,000
November	86,026,000
December	108,148,000
Total	1,223,410,000

The highest price for pipe-line certificates was on December 28th—90 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. The lowest price was on July 28th—54c. The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for each month :

	Highest.	Lowest.
January	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$
February	69 $\frac{3}{8}$	60
March	65 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	68 $\frac{7}{8}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$
May	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$
June	64 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	61 $\frac{7}{8}$	54
August	65	56 $\frac{3}{4}$
September	75	62
October	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	67
November	75 $\frac{3}{8}$	71
December	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$

The statistical figures of the production and consumption present some interesting features. The total runs for the year (production) were 21,572,103 bbls.; total shipments (consumption), 26,979,305 bbls.; the total exports were equal to 15,622,190 bbls. crude oil. The shut down movement on production at wells began on November 1st, and has made considerable change in production.

The total stocks on December 31, 1886, were 33,367,898 bbls., and on December 31, 1887, 28,260,500 bbls.—a reduction of 5,107,398 bbls. The total number of wells drilled during the year was 1,636, against 3,416 in 1886.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE FIGURES.

MILLIONS OF BARRELS OF FLOUR TRADED TO AND FROM.

The following table is made up from the records of the Produce Exchange, and it shows the transactions in flour, wheat, corn and oats by months from January 1 to December 31:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
January.....	243,564	88,855,200	13,640,000	5,361,000
February.....	237,105	106,677,700	16,601,000	6,048,000
March.....	231,271	158,684,400	17,721,000	7,023,000
April.....	306,610	172,307,800	13,565,000	5,795,000
May.....	262,445	176,553,700	14,071,000	6,968,000
June.....	225,800	185,839,000	16,451,500	7,375,000
July.....	342,935	135,084,000	20,669,000	7,783,000
August.....	270,918	90,067,000	25,106,000	7,769,000
September.....	309,005	96,768,500	23,161,000	8,672,000
October.....	369,060	80,193,300	22,945,000	7,598,000
November.....	286,905	204,120,300	35,944,900	7,916,000
December.....	336,610	239,423,000	36,562,400	14,104,000
Totals.....	3,422,228	1,734,573,900	276,437,800	92,412,000

In all these commodities the transactions were larger than in 1886, as is shown by the following table:

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Flour.....	3,422,228	3,348,579	3,479,466
Wheat.	1,734,573,900	1,537,007,055	1,437,981,100
Corn.....	276,437,800	250,705,000	322,168,300
Oats.....	92,412,000	73,357,100	126,027,500

THE COFFEE EXCHANGE.

ACTIVE BUSINESS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The Coffee Exchange has had by far the liveliest and most active period of its six years' existence. From the records kept by Secretary Walker the transactions in

coffee from January 1 to December 31, are shown by months in the following table, the basis of trading then being in bags of 100 pounds each:

January.....	1,419,750	August.....	1,648,750
February.....	1,414,000	September...	1,388,250
March.....	1,588,500	October.....	1,814,250
April.....	2,824,250	November.....	1,966,500
May.....	3,551,250	December.....	1,728,750
June.....	3,473,000		
July.....	1,500,000	Total.....	24,317,750

The dealings in 1886 amounted to only 8,279,250 bags, and in 1885 to 5,646,500. The rise in prices during the early part of the year was unprecedented. In December, 1886, coffee futures for December, 1887, were quoted at 11.45 per pound per bag of 100 pounds, and in June it had nearly doubled, the quotation being 22.45. During the year there were deposited with the Exchange as margins on coffee transactions, \$22,661,308.88, as against 3,056,311.95 in 1886.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE RECORD

SLIGHT FALLING AWAY IN THE VOLUME OF SPECULATION IN FUTURES.

The volume of business on the Cotton Exchange is shown by the following table, compiled by Secretary Powers, of that Exchange, the table showing the dealings month by month in bales for future delivery:

January.....	1,777,900	August.....	1,713,800
February.....	1,646,600	September.....	1,954,600
March.....	3,031,400	October.....	3,146,800
April.....	2,257,700	November.....	3,601,300
May.....	2,465,500	December.....	2,524,400
June.....	2,887,800		
July.....	2,640,000	Total.....	29,647,800

In addition to this the dealings in spot cotton amounted to 195,019 bales. On spot cotton the highest price of the year was reached May 31, when it was 11.7-16c. per pound, and the lowest price was touched Oct. 8, when it was quoted at 9.7-16c. per pound. The highest and lowest prices for futures during the year by months are shown by the following table:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
January.....	9.68c	8.91c	July...	11.53c	9.48c
February.....	9.79c	9.01c	August.....	11.50c	9.29c
March..	10.49c	9.11c	September.....	11.09c	9.17c
April.....	10.71c	9.21c	October.....	10.52c	9.12c
May.....	11.00c	9.34c	November.....	10.60c	9.08c
June.....	11.53c	9.40c	December.....	10.66c	9.07c

The comparative table of dealings in futures for the past three years is as follows in bales:

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Cotton futures.....	29,647,800	35,032,000	23,310,000

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

Rates of Postage.

The uniform rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof is established on domestic letters, (i. e. within the United States and Territories) and all matter which is in writing or other matter which contains any written inscription in the nature of personal correspondence. All matter so sealed that it cannot be examined is subject to letter rates.

Special immediate delivery by messengers may be secured at any free delivery office, or in cities or towns of over 4,000 inhabitants, by affixing a special stamp. Special delivery stamps are for sale at all post offices.

Postal cards one cent. If anything else is pasted on a postal card it subjects it to letter postage. The same rate as above exists on letters and cards to Canada.

The rate on letters to Great Britain and Ireland is five cents per half ounce. Postal cards two cents.

OTHER MAIL MATTER.

Books and pamphlets rate third class matter at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

All third class matter must be so wrapped with open sides or ends that the contents can be easily examined by the postmaster.

Transient newspapers and periodicals one cent for four ounces.

Fourth class matter embraces, blank cards, cardboards, and other flexible material, merchandise, samples of seed, etc., etc., and postage is charged at the rate of one cent per ounce or fraction.

The postage on newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers within the United States and Canada is prepaid by the publisher.

REGISTRATION.

Letter and mail matter of the third and fourth class may be registered to secure safety in transit by the payment of ten cents in addition to the regular postage. Matter may be registered at any post office. The register fee must be affixed in stamps to the letter or package. The name and address of the sender must be endorsed by him on each registered letter or package.

MONEY ORDERS.

Small sums of money not exceeding \$100, are transmitted with greater safety by the use of money orders, which may be obtained at all the principal offices.

The rates are : For sums not exceeding \$10, 8 cents ; \$15, 10 cents ; \$30, 15 cents ; \$40, 20 cents ; \$50, 25 cents ; \$60, 30 cents ; \$70, 35 cents ; \$80, 40 cents ; \$100, 45 cents.

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ESTIMATED VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1887.

[Report of the Director of the Mint.]

Country.	Monetary unit	Standard.	Value in U. S. money.	Standard Coin-
Argentine Republic	Peso.....	Gold and Silver.	\$0 98.5	1-28, 1-10, 1-5, 1-2 and 1 peso 1-2 Argentine and Argentine
Austria.....	Florin.....	Silver.....	37.8	
Belgium.....	Franc.....	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	Silver.....	75.1	Boliviano.
Brazil.....	Milreis of 1,000 reis...	Gold.....	54.6	
British Possessions in N. America.	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1 00.0	
Chili.....	Peso.....	Gold and Silver.	91.2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo
Cuba.....	Peso.....	Gold and Silver.	98.2	1-16, 1-8, 1-4, 1-2, and 1 doub- loon.
Denmark.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	20.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador.....	Peso.....	Silver.....	75.1	Peso.
Egypt.....	Piaster.....	Gold.....	04.9	5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 pi- asters.
France.....	Franc.....	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
German Empire....	Mark.....	Gold.....	28.8	5, 10, and 30 marks.
Great Britain.....	Pound Sterling.....	Gold.....	4 86.6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1-2 sovereign and sover- eign.
Greece.....	Drachma.....	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drach- mas.
Haiti.....	Gourde.....	Gold and Silver.	98.5	1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes.
India.....	Roupee of 16 annas..	Silver.....	35.7	
Italy.....	Lira.....	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan.....	Yen.....	Silver.....	81.0	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen, gold, and silver yen.
Liberia.....	Dollar.....	Gold.....	1 00.0	
Mexico.....	Dollar.....	Silver.....	81.6	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavo.
Netherlands.....	Florin.....	Gold and Silver.	40.2	
Norway.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru.....	Sol.....	Silver.....	75.1	Sol.
Portugal.....	Milreis of 100 reis...	Gold.....	1 08.0	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia.....	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver.....	60.1	1-4, 1-2, and 1 rouble.
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 centim's	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 peset- as.
Sweden.....	Crown.....	Gold.....	26.8	10 and 20 francs.
Switzerland.....	Franc.....	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Tripoli.....	Mahhub of 20 piasters	Silver.....	67.7	
Turkey.....	Piaster.....	Gold.....	04.4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piast- ers.
U. S. of Columbia..	Peso.....	Silver.....	75.1	Peso.
Venezuela.....	Bolivia.....	Gold and Silver.	19.8	5, 10, 20, 50, and bolivar.

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A CALENDAR

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752 to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.												Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795																			
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891		4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942													
1762	1773	1779	1790									5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897													
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943													
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791								6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898													
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949													
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799							2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1905	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895													
						1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800							3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890														
						1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797								7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899													
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798							1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900													
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1951												
LEAP YEARS.												..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888							7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892							1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896							1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..							1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..							1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3
1784	1784	1824	1852	1880	..							1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1
1788	1788	1828	1856	1884*	..							1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
For Example:—To know on what day of the week May 4 was in 1884, in the table of years look for 1884, and in a parallel line, under May, is figure 4, which directs to col. 4, which shows that May 4 fell on Sunday.	Monday.. 1	Tuesday.. 1	Wednesday.. 1	Thursday 1	Friday... 1	Saturday.. 1	Sunday.. 1
	Tuesday.. 2	Wednesday.. 2	Thursday 2	Friday... 2	Saturday.. 2	Sunday.. 2	Monday.. 2
	Wednesday.. 3	Thursday 3	Friday... 3	Saturday.. 3	Sunday.. 3	Monday.. 3	Tuesday.. 3
	Thursday 4	Friday... 4	Saturday.. 4	Sunday.. 4	Monday.. 4	Tuesday.. 4	Wednesday.. 4
	Friday... 5	Saturday.. 5	Sunday.. 5	Monday.. 5	Tuesday.. 5	Wednesday.. 5	Thursday 5
	Saturday.. 6	Sunday.. 6	Monday.. 6	Tuesday.. 6	Wednesday.. 6	Thursday 6	Friday... 6
	Sunday.. 7	Monday.. 7	Tuesday.. 7	Wednesday.. 7	Thursday 7	Friday... 7	Saturday.. 7
	Monday.. 8	Tuesday.. 8	Wednesday.. 8	Thursday 8	Friday... 8	Saturday.. 8	Sunday.. 8
	Tuesday.. 9	Wednesday.. 9	Thursday 9	Friday... 9	Saturday.. 9	Sunday.. 9	Monday.. 9
	Wednesday.. 10	Thursday 10	Friday... 10	Saturday.. 10	Sunday.. 10	Monday.. 10	Tuesday.. 10
	Thursday 11	Friday... 11	Saturday.. 11	Sunday.. 11	Monday.. 11	Tuesday.. 11	Wednesday.. 11
	Friday... 12	Saturday.. 12	Sunday.. 12	Monday.. 12	Tuesday.. 12	Wednesday.. 12	Thursday 12
	Saturday.. 13	Sunday.. 13	Monday.. 13	Tuesday.. 13	Wednesday.. 13	Thursday 13	Friday... 13
	Sunday.. 14	Monday.. 14	Tuesday.. 14	Wednesday.. 14	Thursday 14	Friday... 14	Saturday.. 14
	Monday.. 15	Tuesday.. 15	Wednesday.. 15	Thursday 15	Friday... 15	Saturday.. 15	Sunday.. 15
	Tuesday.. 16	Wednesday.. 16	Thursday 16	Friday... 16	Saturday.. 16	Sunday.. 16	Monday.. 16
	Wednesday.. 17	Thursday 17	Friday... 17	Saturday.. 17	Sunday.. 17	Monday.. 17	Tuesday.. 17
	Thursday 18	Friday... 18	Saturday.. 18	Sunday.. 18	Monday.. 18	Tuesday.. 18	Wednesday.. 18
	Friday... 19	Saturday.. 19	Sunday.. 19	Monday.. 19	Tuesday.. 19	Wednesday.. 19	Thursday 19
	Saturday.. 20	Sunday.. 20	Monday.. 20	Tuesday.. 20	Wednesday.. 20	Thursday 20	Friday... 20
	Sunday.. 21	Monday.. 21	Tuesday.. 21	Wednesday.. 21	Thursday 21	Friday... 21	Saturday.. 21
	Monday.. 22	Tuesday.. 22	Wednesday.. 22	Thursday 22	Friday... 22	Saturday.. 22	Sunday.. 22
	Tuesday.. 23	Wednesday.. 23	Thursday 23	Friday... 23	Saturday.. 23	Sunday.. 23	Monday.. 23
	Wednesday.. 24	Thursday 24	Friday... 24	Saturday.. 24	Sunday.. 24	Monday.. 24	Tuesday.. 24
	Thursday 25	Friday... 25	Saturday.. 25	Sunday.. 25	Monday.. 25	Tuesday.. 25	Wednesday.. 25
	Friday... 26	Saturday.. 26	Sunday.. 26	Monday.. 26	Tuesday.. 26	Wednesday.. 26	Thursday 26
	Saturday.. 27	Sunday.. 27	Monday.. 27	Tuesday.. 27	Wednesday.. 27	Thursday 27	Friday... 27
	Sunday.. 28	Monday.. 28	Tuesday.. 28	Wednesday.. 28	Thursday 28	Friday... 28	Saturday.. 28
	Monday.. 29	Tuesday.. 29	Wednesday.. 29	Thursday 29	Friday... 29	Saturday.. 29	Sunday.. 29
	Tuesday.. 30	Wednesday.. 30	Thursday 30	Friday... 30	Saturday.. 30	Sunday.. 30	Monday.. 30
	Wednesday.. 31	Thursday 31	Friday... 31	Saturday.. 31	Sunday.. 31	Monday.. 31	Tuesday.. 31



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